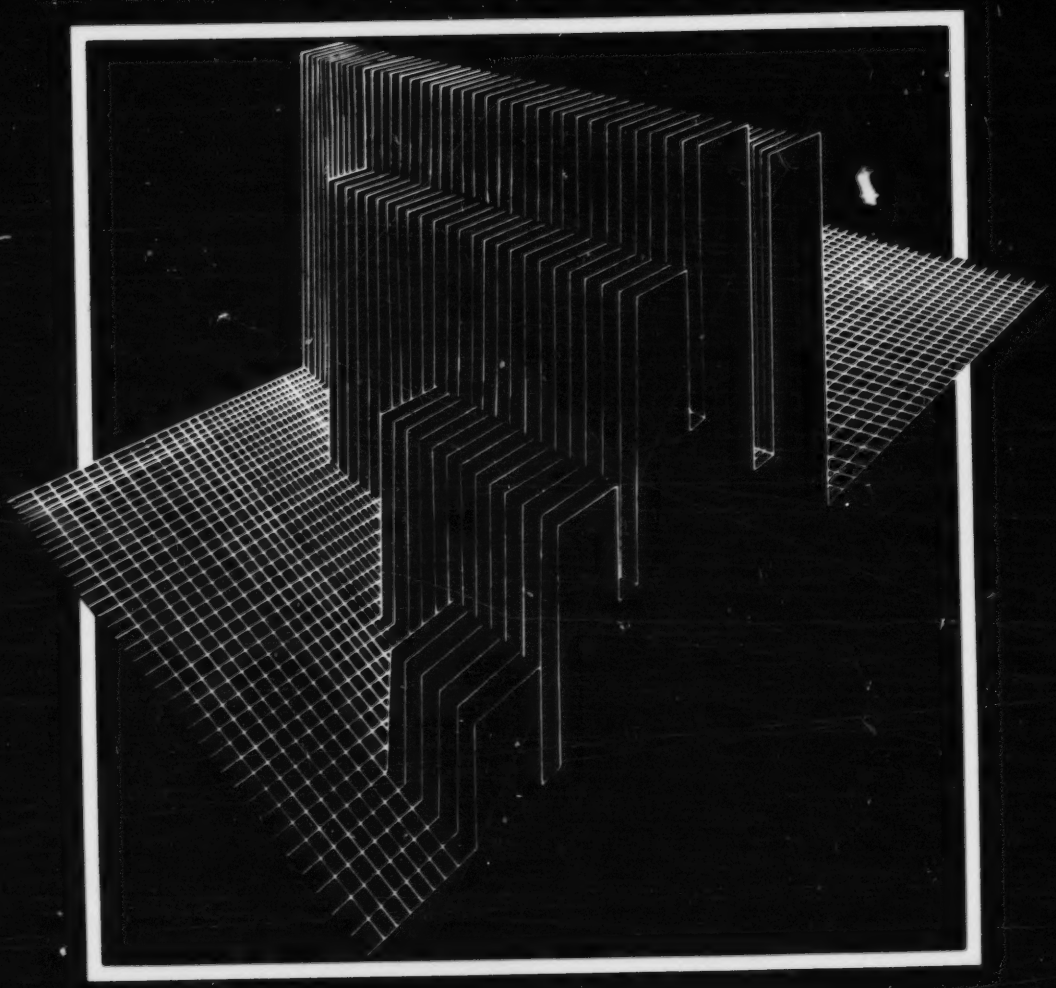
Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development
THE HONOURABLE DON PHILLIPS, MINISTER

British Columbia Facts and Statistics



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Facts and Statistics

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AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Province of British Columbia entered into Confederation with Canada on July 20, 1871. It has had an exciting and fascinating economic history and has before it a dynamic, rewarding economic future.

British Columbia has a land and water area of 948,596 square kilometres. It is approximately 1,450 kilometres (900 miles) long and averages 640 kilometres (400 miles) across. It extends from the 49th parallel on the south to the 60th parallel on the north, and from the Pacific Ocean and the Alaska Panhandle on the west to Alberta's western boundary on the east. The Yukon and Northwest Territories are its northern neighbours and the American States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana, its southern neighbours.

European contact with the land that is now British Columbia began in 1774 when a Spanish sailing ship commanded by Juan Perez anchored south of Nootka Sound. The early explorers traded with the native Indian people who had lived for many centuries along the coast and the main western rivers. The abundant wealth which the Indians obtained from their surroundings provided the basis for a vigorous and complex native culture.

The extended visit by Captain James Cook to Nootka Sound in 1778 established Britain's interest in the region. The visit set the stage for the fur trade which flourished until the middle of the 19th century. Captain John Meares established a trading post at Nootka in 1877, loading a vessel with furs and a deckload of spars for shipment to China. This represented the first reported trade in timber from British Columbia.

Fur traders of the North West Company explored the interior of the Province; Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, and David Thompson each explored different routes from British North America to the sea. Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific Ocean at Bella Coola in 1793. Simon Fraser established a trading post at Fort McLeod in 1805. Fraser also founded Fort St. James on Stuart Lake and Fort George at the confluence of the Nechako and Fraser Rivers in 1806 and 1807 respectively. All were established in the name of the North West Company.

The North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company amalgamated in 1821. In 1843 the Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Victoria as its western depot, in anticipation of the loss of its then current western depot at Vancouver, Washington. In 1846 the Oregon Treaty established the United States-British Columbia border, two hundred miles to the north of the lower Columbia River at the 49th parallel. The Hudson's Bay Company established the first mechanized sawmill in British Columbia near Victoria in 1848. The British Crown Colony of Vancouver Island was formed in 1849.

The discovery of gold on the Fraser River in 1858 attracted thousands of people to the area and Victoria, as the supply centre, was suddenly transformed from a trading post to a city. New Westminster, Hope, and Yale also came into prominence as a result of the gold rush. The discovery of gold on the Fraser River also caused the Crown to extend its

jurisdiction to the mainland. The colony of British Columbia, an amalgamation of Vancouver Island with the mainland, was formed in 1866. The brief economic boom during the gold rush years did not provide a firm base for continued rapid growth. The lack of immigrants, capital, and markets made the prospect of a rail link to the east attractive, and in 1871, with the promise of an all-Canadian railway, British Columbia joined Confederation.

Major utilization of forest resources started after the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886 and expanded in accordance with market conditions as transportation systems allowed. Pulp production began in 1909, although 1912 is considered the birthdate of the industry when three new plants went into production and newsprint production was started at Powell River. Fraser Mills near New Westminster produced the first plywood in British Columbia in 1913. Coastal sawmills exported lumber to world markets while Interior sawmills found their first important market in the Prairie settlement boom prior to World War I. Pulp and paper mills, producing sulphite pulp and newsprint, were built at sites offering abundant soft water, energy and wood supplies. The rapid expansion of demand for paper products, associated with changed packaging techniques in the postwar period, shifted the emphasis to "kraft" or sulphate pulp. Completion of the Panama Canal in 1914 opened new markets in Europe, giving further impetus to the establishment and expansion of pulp, paper, and lumber mills, fish packing plants, fruit and vegetable canneries, and smelters, plus expansion of port facilities to handle the export of grain from the Prairies. Population growth also accelerated as the railroad encouraged greater migration of settlers to British Columbia.

Economic activity in British Columbia increased as a result of World War II, during which base metals and forest products were in strong demand. Construction of the Alaska Highway by the Americans during the war and later track extensions, modernization of equipment, and improved services of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (now British Columbia Railway) proved of great benefit in opening up the northern and central sections of the province.

Strong world demand for the products of British Columbia's resource-based industries brought tremendous economic growth following the war. Improved technology in all phases of the forest industry has increased utilization of the province's forest resources while also increasing efficiency and productivity. This permitted the development of large integrated forestry complexes, not only in the coastal areas but also in the Interior.

Mining activity began with the working of Vancouver Island coal deposits in the 1840's but placer gold attracted the most attention in the early period. Production of lode gold and copper overshadowed other minerals until the 1920's when the huge Sullivan lead-zinc mine at Kimberley came into full production. In the 1960's the emphasis again shifted to copper as new markets and technology permitted the development of large, low-grade, open-pit mines. Commercial production of gas and oil in the Peace River District began with completion of the main gas and oil pipe-lines in 1957 and 1961 respectively. The coal mining industry was reactivated in the late 1960's when Japanese steelmakers began purchasing large quantities of coking coal from British Columbia mines.

The fishing industry has also been important throughout the economic history of the province. Salmon canning began in 1870 on the Fraser River, spreading quickly northwards. Canning made the marketing of salmon possible in distant places. In the 1960's and 1970's some canning activity was displaced as freezing technology became prominent. The 1970's also saw the emergence of a major roe herring fishery in the Province's coastal waters.

Fur traders introduced agriculture to British Columbia in the first quarter of the nineteenth century in order to reduce their dependence on distant and costly sources of foodstuffs. Crops of grain, vegetables and fruits were raised and dairy cattle and horses were kept at many trading outposts. Demand for agricultural products increased considerably with the influx of goldseekers. Commercial farming and Interior cattle ranching began during the mining booms. Activity expanded with the settlement of lands opened by the coming of the railways. Irrigation schemes in the Okanagan and Kootenays and land reclamation programs in the Lower Fraser Valley provided rich new productive capacity. Grain and seed crops began to be cultivated in the Peace River region after the turn of the century. Specialized agricultural production in various regions of the province has been largely determined by climatic conditions.

Manufacturing in British Columbia is mainly resource-oriented. A wide range of products is produced locally and the smaller industry groups make an important contribution to the economy. Wood products remain the largest manufacturing group in the province, although recently the industry has not matched the growth rates of other types of manufacturing activity such as primary metals, metal fabricating and electrical products. The industrial base is slowly becoming more sophisticated and diversified. Industrial growth will, however, continue to be resource-oriented since British Columbia has an abundance of natural resources, much of which remains to be developed.

The United States and United Kingdom constituted the two major markets for British Columbia products until 1967 when Japan replaced the United Kingdom as the second most important trading partner. In recent years, other Pacific Rim countries, with approximately half of the world's population, have become important trading partners and represent a high proportion of the current and potential trading volume through British Columbia ports. Recent and planned major port developments in the Prince Rupert and Vancouver areas, backed up by continuing rail and road improvements and an increasing industrial capability will enhance the province's ability to serve expanding world markets.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

In 1982, British Columbia's Gross Provincial Product (the value of all goods and services produced) is estimated to have reached $41,522 million.

The population of British Columbia, as of June 1, 1982, was 2,783,300 people. Approximately two-thirds of the population live in the Lower Mainland and Greater Victoria areas. However, the greatest relative population growth in the past decade has occurred in the central and northern interior areas.

British Columbia's labour force averaged 1,346,000 people in 1982, with average weekly earnings estimated at $445.30.

The leading industries in British Columbia are forestry, mining, tourism, agriculture, fishing, and resource-based manufacturing.

Forest-based industries have been the major factor in the growth of British Columbia's economy. Sawmilling historically has been the most important component of the forest economy; however, since 1960 the largest relative gains have been in the pulp and paper sector. The success of forest-based industries, because both lumber and pulp and paper production are very much oriented toward export markets, relies heavily on its international competitiveness and on the condition of international markets, particularly the United States market.

The value of mineral production in 1982 reached an estimated $2,791.0 million. In order of value, the leading minerals are: natural gas, copper, coal, crude oil and molybdenum. They accounted for approximately 74 percent of the total value of mineral production. The most impressive increases since the mid-1960's have been recorded in coal and copper mining as many large new mines commenced production. Considerable monies have been spent on exploration for coal, especially in northeastern and southeastern British Columbia. Exploration and development work in the oil and natural gas industry has recently been curtailed and a number of metal mines have reduced their level of output because of reduced demand. However, these actions are seen as short-term adjustments and the long-term outlook is for renewed growth.

Cash receipts from farming operations in 1982 were an estimated $900.4 million. The industry is distinguished by its diversity. The leading components are dairy farming and the production of livestock and related products.

Commercial fisheries marketed products with a wholesale value of $441.0 million in 1982. The industry is cyclical in nature because of wide variations in the number of salmon returning to spawn each year in different river systems.

The selling value of factory shipments during 1982 is estimated at $15.2 billion. The three predominant manufacturing industries include wood, pulp and paper, and food and beverage industries. Expansion in the past decade of other manufacturing industries has provided a greater degree of diversification in the provincial economy.

Tourism, British Columbia's third largest resource industry after forestry and mining, generated gross revenues of approximately $2,020 million in 1982. British Columbia's diverse scenery, numerous parks and attractions, and generally favourable climate have encouraged the development of tourism in the Province.

Total capital and repair expenditures in 1982 were estimated at $12,866.4 million. Intended expenditures for 1983 total $12,342.2 million. Investment in manufacturing and other industrial facilities in the province has occurred primarily as a result of growth in international demand for British Columbia products.

Trade through British Columbia customs ports in 1982 saw exports valued at $15.7 billion and imports of $6.3 billion. British Columbia products account for approximately 55 percent of the total value of these exports.

A multi-million dollar expansion project by the Federal and Provincial governments is being undertaken at the Port of Prince Rupert. The expansion will permit greater movement of bulk commodities from western Canada. The general growth of northern British Columbia and Alberta "hinterland" areas will help the growth of this port. The bulk of the additional traffic will be coal and grain.

A federal-provincial agreement signed in August 1980 provides for an expansion of the Roberts Bank superport. The existing facility, officially part of the Port of Vancouver, has a capacity of over 10 million tonnes of coal per year. This is to be increased in stages to a capacity of 40 million tonnes per year. The first stage of the expansion, which is expected to be operational by the fall of 1983, will double the port's current coal export capacity.

Evidence points to a continuation of long-term economic expansion in British Columbia. The basis for an optimistic long term outlook includes underlying strengths in the economy, particularly vast resource potential, expanded provincial industrial capacity, potential high levels of investment and high levels of personal income.

THE LAND

PHYSIOGRAPHY

British Columbia, the westernmost province in Canada, has a diverse physiography composed of the Cordillera and Great Plains Regions. The Cordillera in British Columbia consists of three broad units - the Western System, the Interior System of scattered plateaux and mountains, and the Rocky Mountain System in the east.

The Western System consists of: (1) the Insular Mountains appearing in the Queen Charlotte Islands and Vancouver Island, and the St. Elias Mountains in the northwest corner of the province where Mt. Fairweather (4,663 metres), the highest peak, is found; (2) the Coastal trough forming the east coastal plain of Vancouver Island and the delta plain of the Fraser River; (3) the Coast Mountains which extend northwesterly and average 160 kilometres wide; and (4) the Cascade Mountains which rise to the east and south of the Fraser River in the southeast corner of the Western System.

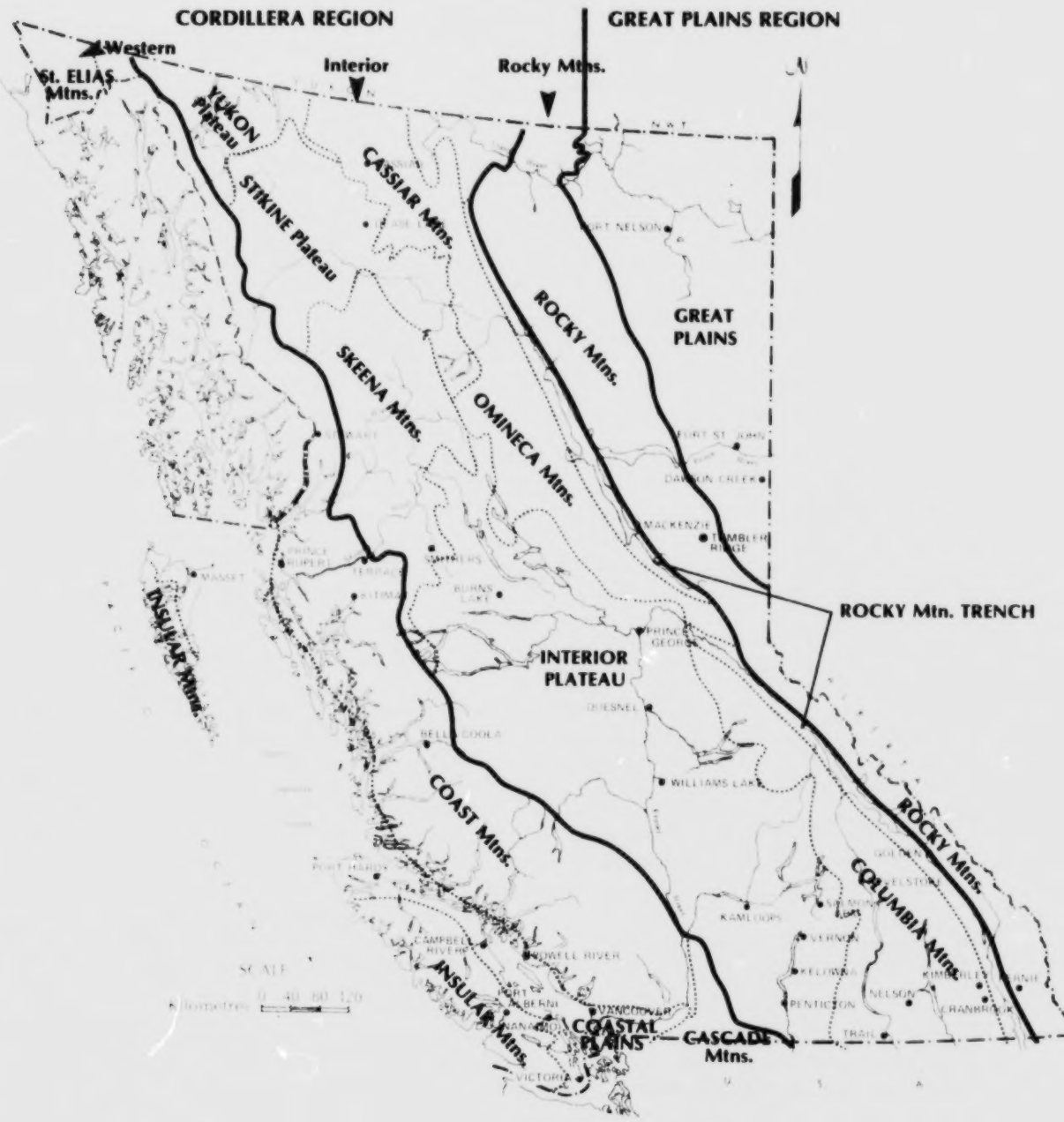
The Interior System is further inland and is dominated by the extensive Interior Plateau. The southern section of the Interior Plateau is 50-65 kilometres wide and ranges between 1,200 and 1,800 metres above sea level. It extends 800 kilometres in a northwesterly direction, broadening to 320 kilometres and ranging between 600 and 1,200 metres elevation in the northern section. It is bordered on the east by the Columbia Mountains and the Rocky Mountain Trench, and on the west by the Coast and Hazelton Mountains. The northern third of the Interior System, surrounded by a series of mountain systems, comprises the smaller Yukon and Stikine Plateaux.

The Rocky Mountain Trench runs in a northwesterly direction to the Yukon border from the southeast sector of the province. It is 3 to 25 kilometres wide and contains a series of rivers and lakes as well as the Peace River reservoir (Lake Williston) and Mica reservoir (McNaughton Lake). The Rocky Mountain System forms the eastern wall of the Trench and separates the province of Alberta from British Columbia south of the 54th parallel. Mt. Robson, reaching an elevation of 3,957 metres, is the highest peak in the British Columbia portion of the "Rockies."

The northeast corner of the province east of the Rocky Mountains is a relatively flat region. It is part of the Great Central Plains of North America.

The province has many rivers which rise in glacial and snowcapped mountains and drain the interior regions. The Fraser and Columbia Rivers originate in the Rocky Mountain Trench and flow southwestward. The Fraser enters the Pacific Ocean near Vancouver. The Columbia extends south of the border and reaches the ocean in the United States. The Skeena River rises in north central British Columbia, runs southwest and empties into the Pacific Ocean near Prince Rupert. The Peace and Liard Rivers originate in the Rocky Mountain Trench and are tributaries of the Mackenzie River. They flow north to the Arctic Ocean. There are many large and beautiful lakes in the province. Some of the largest natural ones include: Babine, Kootenay, Atlin, Stuart and Okanagan Lakes. Williston Lake, created behind Bennett Dam on the Peace River, is now the largest body of water in British Columbia. Other large man-made (or enlarged) lakes include the Nechako reservoir, McNaughton Lake and Arrow Lakes.

PHYSIOGRAPHY



CLIMATE

The Coast Region has the abundant rainfall and mild temperatures associated with a maritime climate. Considerable variation does occur due to the terrain, high mountains and long fiords. Annual precipitation on the West Coast ranges from 130 to 380 centimetres. The heaviest rain occurs on the windward slopes in the fall and winter months. The leeward slopes record lowest annual rainfalls. The range in temperature is smallest on the outer coast due to the maritime effect. The sheltered inner coasts are warm in summer and cool in winter. There is also a distinct variation from south to north.

The Southwest coast, consisting of the Lower Mainland and the southeast coast of Vancouver Island, has a pleasant climate. Approximately 65 to 130 centimetres of rain falls per year, mostly in the fall and winter. Victoria averages approximately 75 centimetres of rain a year compared to Vancouver which receives 150 centimetres annually. Summer is often a period of relative drought. The area has a long frost-free season and mild winters.

The Interior Region, lying east of the coastal mountains and west of the Rockies, has a predominantly continental type of climate. It is not as rigorous as the Canadian Prairies, except for the northern section. Considerable variation in climate occurs, especially in winter, as Pacific storms bring relief from cold spells.

The Southwest Interior, lying just east of the high coastal mountains, has the driest and warmest climate of the whole province. Annual precipitation ranges from less than 25 centimetres to about 50 centimetres in the valleys. Temperatures in summer may reach 38 degrees Celsius. The coldest winter months have mean temperatures below zero degrees Celsius.

The Southeast Interior, made up of the Columbia Mountain System and associated valleys, has a more extreme climate than the Southwest Interior. Although precipitation in the valleys is fairly light, falls on the ridges are heavy. Mountain passes may receive well over 500 centimetres of snow in a season. Temperature ranges are typical of a continental climate, from below zero degrees Celsius in the winter to 38 degrees Celsius in the summer.

The Central Interior has a distinct continental climate, with more extreme temperatures and higher precipitation than in the south. Temperature extremes range from 32 degrees Celsius in summer to as low as minus 40 degrees Celsius in winter. Annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 75 centimetres, while snowfall totals approximately 190 centimetres for the winter season. The frost-free period is short.

The Northern Interior is a vast area and limited factual meteorological data on the area is available. Long, cold winters and short, cool summers are characteristic of the area. Precipitation is lightest in the western lee sections of the coastal mountains and heaviest in the foothills and slopes of the Rockies.

The Northeast Region of the province is a northern extension of the western prairie region of Alberta. It has a continental climate that is more extreme than the Northern Interior region. However, it does have long hot summers and a frost-free period long enough to grow crops.

CLIMATE

LEGEND

- Coast Region
- Interior Region
- Northeast Region

GEOLOGY

The rock formations of British Columbia range in age from the Precambrian to recent. Some lava flows are only a few hundred years old.

The Precambrian era rocks, chiefly sedimentary, occur in the southeast part of the province. An extensive belt of metamorphic rock, schists and gneisses of undetermined age, underlies the eastern part of the Interior Plateau and parts of the Monashee, Selkirk, Cariboo and Omineca Mountains.

Palaeozoic rocks form the main ranges of the Rocky Mountains. They underlie much of the country along and west of the Rocky Mountain Trench. Late Palaeozoic era sedimentary and volcanic rocks are exposed in a narrow belt extending northward along the Fraser River to the Omineca Mountains. Similar rocks occur in the northwest, between Atlin and Teslin Lakes.

Rocks of the Mesozoic age are widespread. Sedimentary and volcanic formations occur throughout the central part of the province between the Coast Mountains and the Rocky Mountain Trench, and on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. Mesozoic stratified sedimentary rocks, mainly Cretaceous in age, occur east of the Rocky Mountain Foothills and along the east coast of Vancouver Island.

Granitic intrusions, ranging from small plutons to large composite batholiths of Mesozoic and Early Tertiary age, are widespread. They intrude older rocks in a belt corresponding to the Coast Mountains, in another belt corresponding to the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains, and in an area extending across the southern part of the province between the Fraser River and Kootenay Lake.

Tertiary rocks, mostly lava flows and associated volcanics, overlie older formations in the Interior Plateau, Stikine Plateau, and on Graham Island.

Mineral deposits are widespread throughout the province with copper forming the greatest number. It occurs as massive sulphide deposits in the Coast and Insular belts, in porphyries in the Interior belt, and in widely distributed skarn deposits. Copper, molybdenum and tungsten are associated in porphyry deposits in the Interior. Lead-zinc mineralization occurs as stratiform deposits in the late Precambrian and Cambrian rocks of southeastern British Columbia. Silver and silver-lead-zinc veins are localized in the Slocan area. Iron, as magnetite, occurs mainly in skarns in the Insular belt or associated with porphyry copper in the Interior belt. Gold is widely dispersed in veins and as an accessory in other classes of deposits throughout all mineralized regions.

Significant quantities of oil and gas occur in the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic formations east of the Rocky Mountains in the northeastern part of the province. Some petroleum exploration has been undertaken on the continental shelf west of Vancouver Island and in Hecate Strait. Extensive coal reserves are present in Cretaceous rocks of the Rocky Mountains, in isolated coal basins in central British Columbia and along the east coast of Vancouver Island.

BIOGEOCLIMATIC ZONES, VEGETATION TYPES AND WILDLIFE

The natural environment of British Columbia is influenced by the prevailing westerly winds. The winds create a series of wet and dry seasons. The result is numerous and distinct biogeoclimatic zones and forest types. The zones include the following:

a. Coastal Western Hemlock Zone

Marine humid climate to the west of the Coast Range lying between sea level and 305 metres in the north and sea level to 915 metres in the south. Annual precipitation is 180 to 280 centimetres in the dry subzone and 280 to 660 centimetres in the wet subzone. Most precipitation occurs from fall to spring although summers are also wet. There are 4 to 6 months when the temperature is above 10 degrees Celsius and as many as 3 months when the temperature is less than 0 degrees Celsius. The predominant trees include: western hemlock, western red cedar, with Douglas fir in the dry subzone and Amabilis fir in the wet subzone.

b. Coastal Douglas Fir Zone

Mediterranean subhumid climate occuring in the rain shadow of Vancouver Island and Washington State's Olympic Mountains. This zone lies roughly between sea level and 450 metres elevation in the north and to 150 metres in the south. Annual precipitation is 70 to 130 centimetres occurring mainly from September to April. There are 5 to 7 months when average temperatures are above 10 degrees Celsius and none when they are below 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees are include: Douglas fir, grand fir and western red cedar.

c. Interior Western Hemlock Zone

Continental humid climate in the Selkirk Mountains of southeast British Columbia. This zone lies roughly between 430 to 1,340 metres above sea level. Annual precipitation is 50 to 115 centimetres in the dry subzone and 115 to 180 centimetres in the wet subzone. Precipitation falls mainly in winter, although summers are moist and humid. There are 3 to 5 months when temperatures are above 10 degrees Celsius and 3 to 5 months when they are below 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: western hemlock, western red cedar, Douglas fir, white pine, western larch and grand fir.

d. Interior Douglas Fir Zone

Montane forests lying between the Ponderosa Pine Bunchgrass Zone and the Interior Western Hemlock Zone in the north. This zone lies between the elevations of 460 to 915 metres in the north and 305 to 1,340 metres in the south. Annual precipitation, 40 to 56 centimetres, falls mainly in winter; summers are very dry. There are 5 to 6 months with temperatures above 10 degrees Celsius and 2 to 4 months with temperatures less than 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine, often with Western larch and Western cedar.

e. Cariboo Aspen - Lodgepole Pine - Douglas Fir Parkland Zone

Cool continental climate in the central part of the Interior Plateau--associated with range land. This zone extends from the elevations of 520 to 915 metres. Annual precipitation is 36 to 50 centimetres and falls mainly in the winter. There are 3 to 5 months with temperatures greater than 10 degrees Celsius and 4 to 5 months with temperatures less than 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: Douglas fir, Englemann and white spruce, lodgepole pine and trembling aspen.

f. Ponderosa Pine - Bunchgrass Zone

Lowland semi-arid parkland lying between 275 and 830 metres. Annual precipitation is 18 to 36 centimetres and occurs mainly in the winter. There are 5 to 7 months with temperatures greater than 10 degrees Celsius and 2 to 4 months with temperatures less than 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant tree is the Ponderosa pine in open grassy stands.

g. Englemann Spruce - Alpine Fir Zone

The most widely representative zone in British Columbia with Subalpine coniferous climate. This zone lies between the elevations of 900 and 1,700 metres in the north and 1,200 to 2,300 metres in the south. Annual precipitation of 40 to 180 centimetres falls mainly in the winter. Summers are cool and moist. There are 2 to 4 months with temperatures greater than 10 degrees Celsius and 5 to 6 months with temperatures less than 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: Englemann spruce, alpine fir and alpine larch.

h. Sub-boreal Spruce Zone

Coniferous forest in continental humid climate lying between the elevations of 335 and 855 metres. Annual precipitation is 40 to 65 centimetres and occurs mainly in the winter months. Summers are cool and moist. There are 5 months when temperatures are below 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: white spruce; lodgepole pine, alpine fir, black spruce and tamarack are also present.

i. Boreal Spruce Zone

Coniferous forest under cold continental climate, lying between the elevations of 150 and 860 metres. Annual precipitation of 30 to 60 centimetres is concentrated mainly in the winter months. The summers are cold and wet. There are 2 to 5 months when temperatures are greater than 10 degrees Celsius and 5 to 7 months when they are less than 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: white and black spruce, tamarack, jack pine and in southern parts, lodgepole pine. Paper birch is also common.

j. Alpine Zone

Continental cold to subarctic tundra climate. This zone lies between the elevations of 760 metres in the north and 2,290 metres in the southeast.

Annual precipitation is 75 centimetres in the north and 280 centimetres in the west. Temperatures are greater than 10 degrees Celsius for five months of the year and less than 0 degrees Celsius for the rest. The dominant trees are sub-alpine species in scrub patches.

Wildlife

British Columbia wildlife resources are extensive and varied. Few areas of North America offer such a wide range of animal life. Big-game mammals include four species of deer, two species of elk, several of sheep (including California bighorn, Rocky Mountain bighorn, Stone and Dall sheep), moose, caribou, grizzly and black bear, mountain goat, wolf and cougar. Fur-bearing animals include beaver, fisher, red fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, weasel and wolverine. The principal game-bird species include Blue, willow, and sharptailed grouse, pheasants, ducks, geese, and chukar. Sport fishing offers salmon, trout, bass and several other species. All of British Columbia's wildlife is administered under the terms of the Wildlife Act.

THE PEOPLE

GOVERNMENT

British Columbia was officially proclaimed a province by Frederick Seymour, Governor of British Columbia, with The Union Proclamation of 1866. This united the Crown Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Parliamentary government was implemented on August 12, 1856, in the first Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Vancouver Island. On July 20, 1871, fully responsible government was achieved when British Columbia entered Confederation.

The main document of the Canadian Constitution from 1867 to 1982 was the British North America (BNA) Act. This Act defined the major institutions of Parliament and provincial legislatures, and the division of authority between the federal government and the provinces. All matters of national concern, such as defence, postal service, banking and currency were under federal jurisdiction.

In 1982 the BNA Act was incorporated into a new Act, the Constitutional Act, by a constitutional resolution passed by the Canadian Parliament. The Canada Act, 1982, put an end to the power of the British Parliament to legislate for Canada and added the following new provisions to our Constitution:

- a Charter of Rights and Freedom recognizing the supremacy of God and the rule of law. It protects the rights Canadians traditionally have enjoyed and recognizes important new rights.

- recognition of Canada's multicultural heritage.

- affirmation of the existing rights of the native peoples.

- the principle of equalization, referring to the long-standing tradition of sharing wealth among the provinces through federal payments and commits governments to provide all Canadians with a reasonable level of public services.

- provisions confirming and strengthening the provincial ownership of resources.

- an amending procedure ensuring all changes to the Constitution will be made in Canada.

The major difference between the Canadian Constitution of 1982 and the BNA Act of 1867 is the fact the new Constitution will be adapted to meet Canada's changing needs and circumstances. The Constitution, unlike the BNA Act, is not under the jurisdiction of another country.

The people of British Columbia are represented federally by 28 Members of Parliament and 6 senators. The total number of seats in the House of Commons is currently 282 and, in the Senate, 104 seats.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The provincial government has three branches: the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary. Supreme and County Court judges are appointed and paid by the Government of Canada.

The Legislature

The Legislature consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and 57 members of the Legislative Assembly. They are elected for a maximum term of five years. The members represent the people in the conduct of the business of the province. The Legislative Assembly is required by law to meet at least once a year. Normal sessions last several months. Special sessions last from a few days to several months, depending on the amount of business before the members.

The Executive

The Executive branch is composed of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council. The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the Governor General of Canada, usually for a term of five years. He is the head of the Executive Government of the province. The Lieutenant-Governor appoints members of the Executive Council (or Cabinet) on the advice of the Premier of the province (who is normally the leader of the political party having the support of the largest number of members elected to the Legislative Assembly). He is guided by their advice as long as they retain the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. He assents to all measures or bills passed by the Legislative Assembly before they become law. The present Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is the Honourable Henry P. Bell-Irving, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D. The official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Government House, is located in Victoria, the capital of British Columbia.

The Premier and his Cabinet Ministers comprise the Executive Council, otherwise known as the Cabinet. The Cabinet determines Government policy and is responsible to the Legislative Assembly for the operation of the Government. Cabinet members are appointed from the Legislative Assembly and usually head government ministries.

A Deputy Minister is the permanent head of each ministry. He is responsible for carrying out the policy of the Government and for administering the work of his ministry. A total of 44,316 employees were employed in British Columbia Government services as of March, 1982.

The Judiciary

The third important branch of government is the Judiciary or the system of courts. The Provincial Legislatures and the Parliament of Canada have the power to make laws in Canada. The interpretation of these laws and the settlement of disputes under these laws are the responsibility of the Judiciary.

Under the terms of the Constitution, legislation concerning criminal law is under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada. Provincial Legislatures are empowered to enact laws considered desirable for the protection of civil and property rights within its boundaries. Municipal or civic authorities are empowered to pass laws known as by-laws, which apply to their particular municipality, under authority given by the Provincial Legislature.

The judicial system in British Columbia is composed of the following: the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court, County Courts, and various Provincial courts, including Magistrates' Courts and Small Debts Courts.

The Federal courts include the Supreme Court of Canada and the Federal Court of Canada. The Supreme Court of Canada is the court of final resort in Canada. It hears appeals from Provincial Supreme Courts and the Federal Court of Canada.

Local Government

There are several types of local or municipal government. They vary in size and structure depending on the needs of the community.

An improvement district is the simplest form of local government. It provides a single service such as garbage collection, fire protection, or water supply. Village municipalities have a population range of 500 to 2,500 persons. In addition to providing services a village municipality can also regulate the conduct of persons by passing by-laws. Towns have a population of between 2,500 and 5,000 persons and have the further responsibility of social rehabilition. Cities have greater powers and responsibilities, such as providing police protection. District municipalities encompass rural or suburban areas and have responsibilities and powers similar to those of cities.

Regional districts are a relatively new form of government. They are designed to enable a group of municipal governments to provide common services on a shared basis, plus general regional services and local services in non-municipal areas. The municipalities and non-municipal areas in a regional district are represented on a Regional Board.

Revenue for municipal services is derived mainly from property taxation and provincial grants. Additional revenue is obtained from licence fees, business taxes, and public utility projects.

Finance

Total provincial revenues and expenditures, including all capital expenditures, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1979 to 1982 are as follows:

COMPARATIVE GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
(dollars)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total General Fund and Special Purpose Funds Revenue	4,704,274,633	5,704,826,813	5,802,725,042	6,868,395,656
Total General Fund and Special Purpose Funds Expenditure	4,433,780,540	5,162,963,862	6,059,459,587	7,042,010,599

COMBINED GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS REVENUE BY SOURCE
(dollars)

(Fiscal Year End March 31, 1982)	
Taxes	4,206,833,833
Motor-vehicle Licences and other Permits	144,423,565
Natural Resource	591,269,935
Contributions from other government	1,117,697,496
Contributions from government enterprises	326,520,210
Sales and Services	161,281,891
Fines and Penalties	19,014,445
Interest from Investments	208,070,421
Miscellaneous	93,283,860
Total Revenue	6,868,395,656

COMBINED GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSE FUND EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION
(dollars)

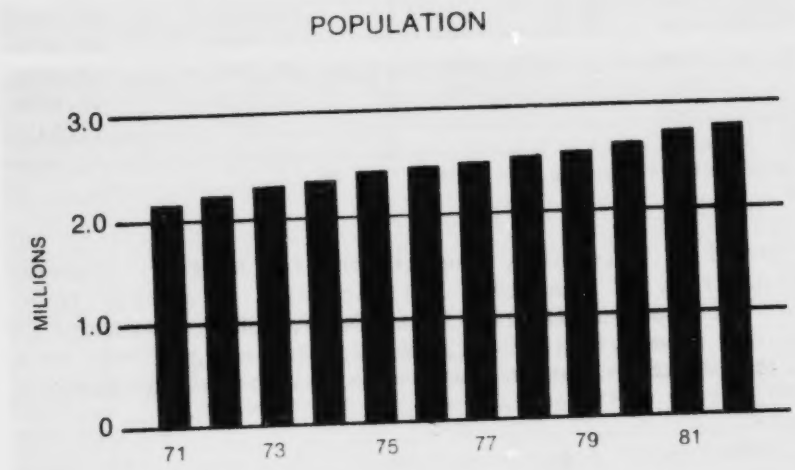
(Fiscal Year End March 31, 1982)	
General Government	304,555,660
Protection of Persons and Property	317,826,945
Transportation and Communication	640,589,377
Health and Social Services	2,903,129,190
Recreational and Cultural Services	70,770,800
Education	1,549,947,904
Natural Resources and Industries	460,115,506
Trade and Industrial Development	86,331,138
Housing	113,453,034
Aid to Local Government	351,311,119
Public Debt Charges	16,917,773
Other Expenditure	90,552,103
Other Payments and Charges	136,510,050
Total General Fund Expenditure	7,042,010,599

Source: Ministry of Finance, 1982 Financial and Economic Review

POPULATION

+ Population as of June 1, 1982 was 2,783,367 persons.

The estimated population of British Columbia on June 1, 1982 was 2,783,300. The following graph displays British Columbia's population growth from 1971 to 1982.



The average annual population growth rate from 1971 to 1976 averaged 2.5 percent as compared to 2.0 percent from 1976 to 1982. The following table details yearly changes in British Columbia's population from 1977 to 1982. During this period British Columbia's population increased by 283,500 people, an average gain of 56,700 per year.

Year	Estimated Population[1] (000's)	Percent Change
1977	2,499.8	1.3
1978	2,542.3	1.7
1979	2,589.5	1.9
1980	2,666.1	3.0
1981	2,744.5	2.9
1982	2,783.3	1.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 91-201
[1]Estimates are for June 1 of each year. 1981 is a Census year.

It is estimated that net migration during the five-year period 1978 to 1982 accounted for an increase of 198,787 persons in the population of British Columbia. The following table details net migration for British Columbia from 1977 to 1982:

	Net International Migration	Net Interprovincial Migration	Net Migration
1977	15,359	13,483	28,878
1978	12,331	19,030	31,361
1979	16,596	31,843	48,439
1980	24,440	40,389	64,829
1981	22,095	17,514	36,609
1982	18,496	-947	17,549

Source: Statistics Canada, 91-208

British Columbia's population is heavily concentrated in the metropolitan areas of Vancouver and Victoria. Together they comprise 54.7 percent of the province's total population. The population of Metropolitan Vancouver rose from 1,166,348 in 1976 to 1,268,183 in 1981, an increase of 8.7 percent. The Victoria metropolitan area population increased from 218,481 in 1976 to 233,481 in 1981, an increase of 7.0 percent.

Other major population centres, with their 1981 population (latest census data) in brackets, include - Prince George (67,559), Kamloops (64,048), Kelowna (59,196), and Nanaimo (47,069).

The majority of British Columbia residents reside in incorporated municipalities - 83.2 percent - while 15.0 percent live in non-municipal (unorganized) areas and 1.8 percent live on Indian Reserves.

Regional districts with the highest rate of population increase between 1976 and 1981 include: the Central Fraser Valley, located to the east of Metropolitan Vancouver, 30.8 percent; the Sunshine Coast, which includes the villages of Gibsons and Sechelt, 23.9 percent; and the Peace River-Liard, which includes the city of Fort St. John and the village of Chetwynd, 23.7 percent.

The following tables show the distribution of British Columbia's population by age groups and sex and by sub-provincial regions for 1981 (latest census data).

BRITISH COLUMBIA POPULATION
BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 1982

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent Distribution
Under 5	99,900	95,500	195,300	7.0
5 - 14	202,900	192,900	395,800	14.2
15 - 24	245,200	240,200	485,300	17.4
25 - 34	246,700	247,500	494,300	17.8
35 - 44	184,300	177,300	361,700	13.0
45 - 54	144,900	136,600	281,600	10.1
55 - 64	123,900	137,600	161,500	9.4
65 and over	135,400	172,500	307,900	11.1
TOTAL	1,383,200	1,400,000	2,783,300	100.0[1]

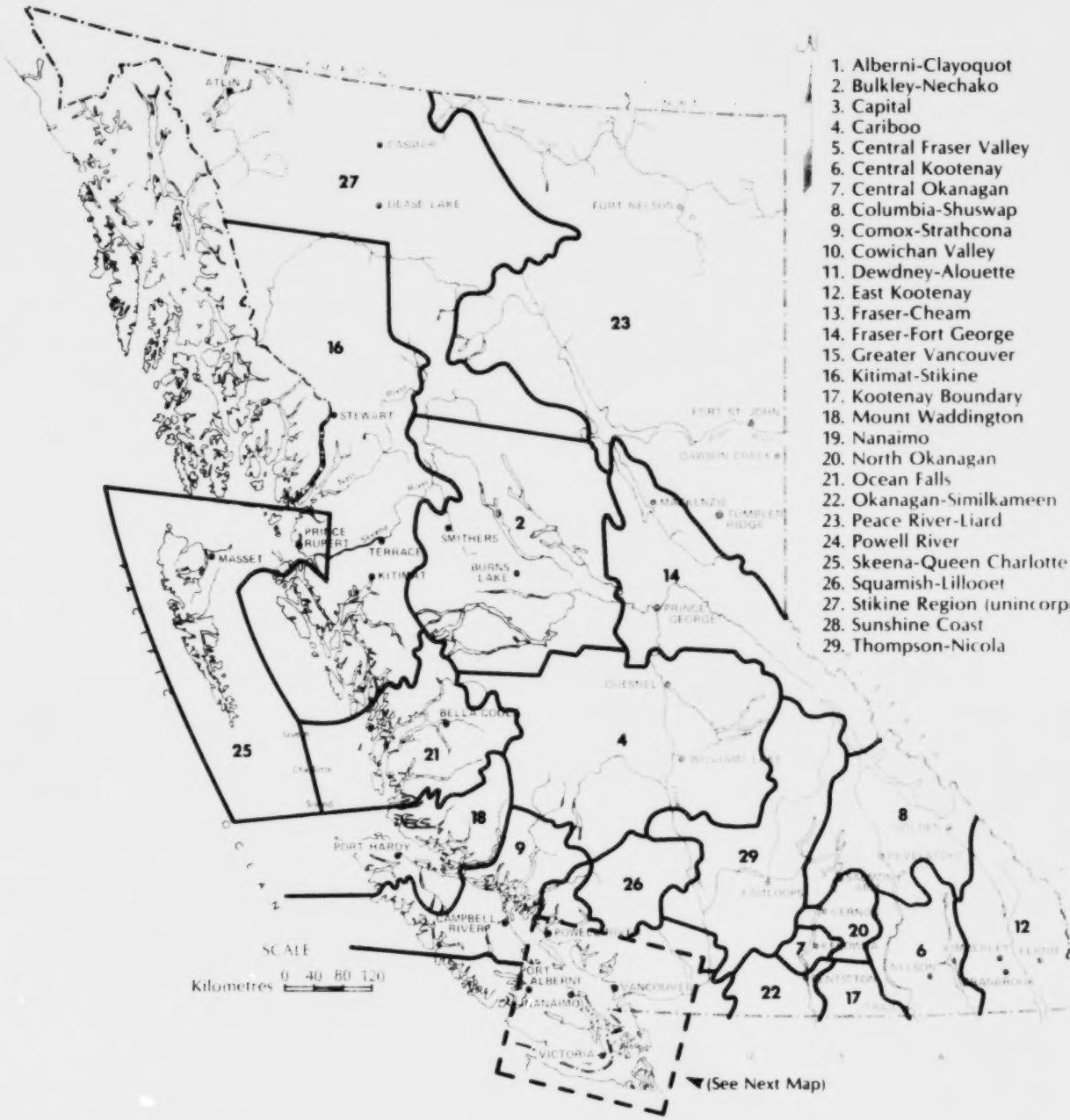
Source: Statistics Canada, 91-202
[1]Totals may not add due to rounding.

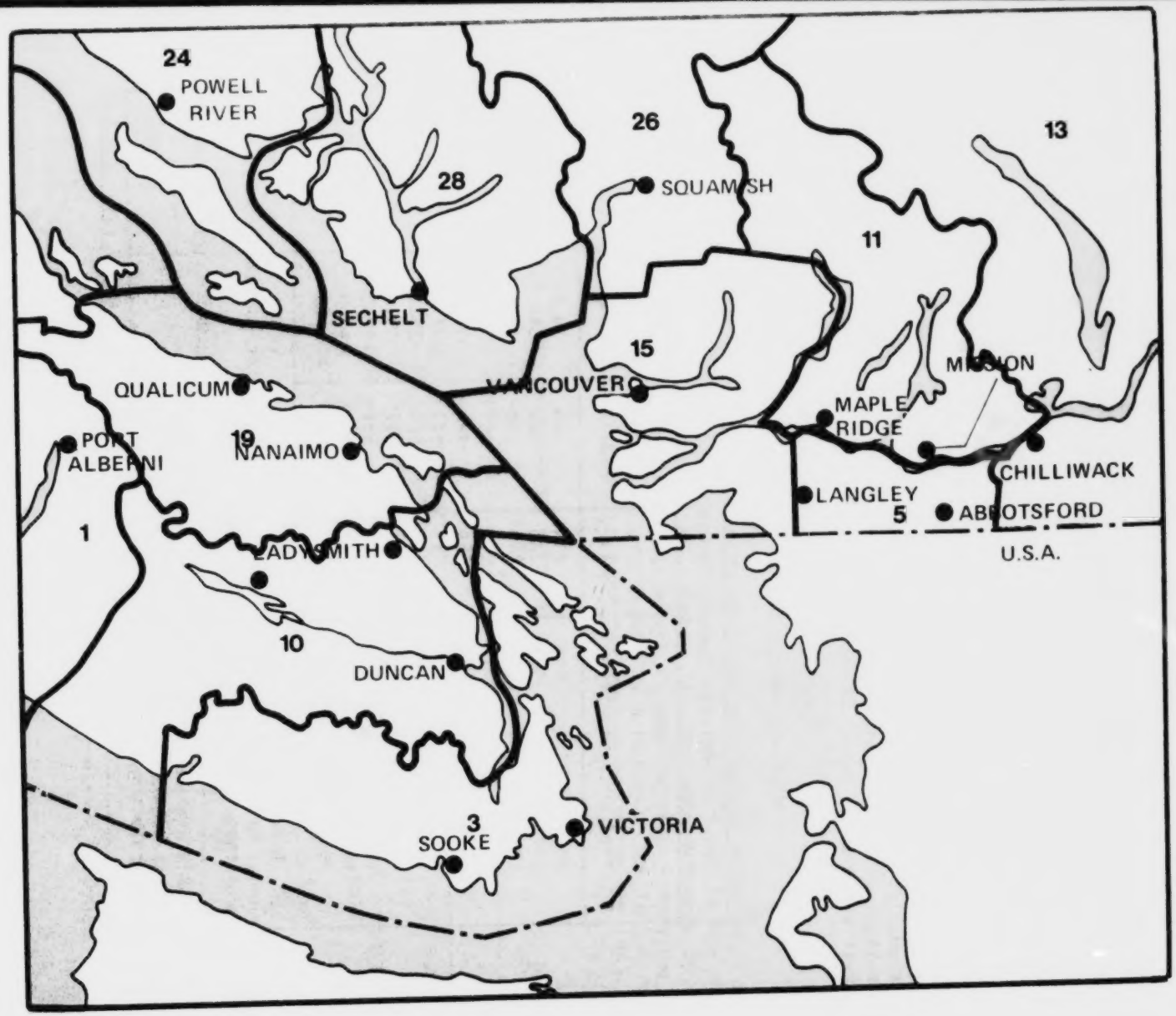
BRITISH COLUMBIA POPULATION BY SUBPROVINCIAL
REGIONS AND METROPOLITAN AREAS[1]

	Population			Percent Distribution 1981	Percent Change 1976-81
	1971	1976	1981		
SUBPROVINCIAL REGIONS					
East Kootenay	39,720	46,450	53,723	2.0	15.7
Central Kootenay	75,432	84,531	92,176	3.4	9.0
Okanagan Boundary	158,364	201,340	230,006	8.4	14.2
Lillooet-Thompson	88,833	107,895	120,911	4.4	12.1
Lower Mainland	1,200,803	1,309,187	1,438,648	52.4	9.9
Vancouver Island and Coast	381,297	441,407	495,125	18.0	12.2
Cariboo-Fort George	130,866	163,849	186,992	6.8	14.1
Peace River-Liard	43,996	44,482	55,463	2.0	23.7
Skeena-Stikine	65,310	67,109	71,423	2.6	6.4
METROPOLITAN AREAS					
Vancouver	1,082,352	1,166,348	1,268,183	46.2	8.7
Victoria	195,800	218,250	233,481	8.5	7.0
British Columbia	2,184,261	2,466,608	2,744,467	100.0	11.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 91-206
[1]Census Data

CENSUS DIVISIONS




24
POWELL RIVER
28
26
SQUAMISH
13
11
SECHELT
15
QUALICUM
VANCOUVER
MISSION
MAPLE RIDGE
CHILLIWACK
PORT ALBERNI
19
NANAIMO
LANGLEY
5
ABBOTSFORD
U.S.A.
1
LADYSMITH
10
DUNCAN
3
SOOKE
VICTORIA

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND INCOME

+ 1982 labour force averaged 1,346,000 persons.
+ Total employment in 1982 averaged 1,183,000 persons.
+ Average weekly earnings in 1982 amounted to $445.30.

Labour Force and Employment

British Columbia's labour force continues to grow more rapidly than that for Canada as a whole. The overall average annual growth rate over the last ten years was 3.7 percent. This figure reflects a relatively rapid growth in the female labour force, which increased by 5.6 percent on average annually, and a growth rate of 2.5 percent in the male labour force. The following table details the growth of the male and female labour force in British Columbia from 1972 to 1982.

MALE AND FEMALE LABOUR FORCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(000's)

British Columbia Labour Force					Canada
Year	Total	Male	Female	Female as % of total	Female as % of total
1972	938	614	324	34.5	34.8
1973	987	644	343	34.8	35.6
1974	1,040	670	370	35.6	36.0
1975	1,087	680	407	37.4	36.9
1976	1,116	694	422	37.8	37.6
1977	1,144	711	433	37.8	38.0
1978	1,192	725	467	39.2	38.9
1979	1,223	741	481	39.3	39.3
1980	1,278	770	507	39.7	40.0
1981	1,337	791	546	40.8	40.7
1982	1,346	787	559	41.5	41.1
B.C. Average Annual Growth Rate 1972-1982	3.7	2.5	5.6		
Canada Average Annual Growth Rate 1972-1982	3.1	2.0	4.8		

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-201

The age distribution of the British Columbia labour force is similar to that found in the Canadian labour force as a whole. The following table details the age distribution of the British Columbia and Canada labour force in 1982.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CANADA LABOUR FORCE, 1982

Age	British Columbia		Canada	
	(000's)	Percent	(000's)	Percent
15 - 19	131	9.7	1,124	9.5
20 - 24	193	14.3	1,842	15.5
25 - 44	661	49.1	5,776	48.6
45 - 64	340	25.3	2,947	24.8
65+	21	1.6	190	1.6
Total	1,346	100.0	11,879	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001

One of the most important attributes of any labour force is its quality of skills and education. 'British Columbia's labour force is one of the most versatile and best-educated in Canada. In 1982 approximately 36.0 percent of the labour force in the province had at least some post-secondary education compared with 33.4 percent for Canada as a whole. The following table details British Columbia's labour force by level of education for 1982.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LABOUR FORCE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
1982

	Labour Force			
	Number ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment Rate (%)
1. 0-8 years	102	86	16	15.9
2. Some high school and no post-secondary	759	651	108	14.2
3. Some post-secondary	166	150	16	9.7
4. Post-secondary certificate or diploma	154	141	13	8.5
5. University degree	164	155	9	5.7
Total	1,346	1,183	163	12.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001

Significant gains in employment were made during the past several years. Overall employment in British Columbia grew at an average annual rate of 1.2 percent from 1977 to 1982. This compares to a rate of 0.9 percent for Canada as a whole. The Service Industries recorded particularly rapid growth, as evidenced in the following table. Unemployment as a result of the recession averaged 12.1 percent in 1982, exceeding that found in the Prairies and in Ontario, but lower than that of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

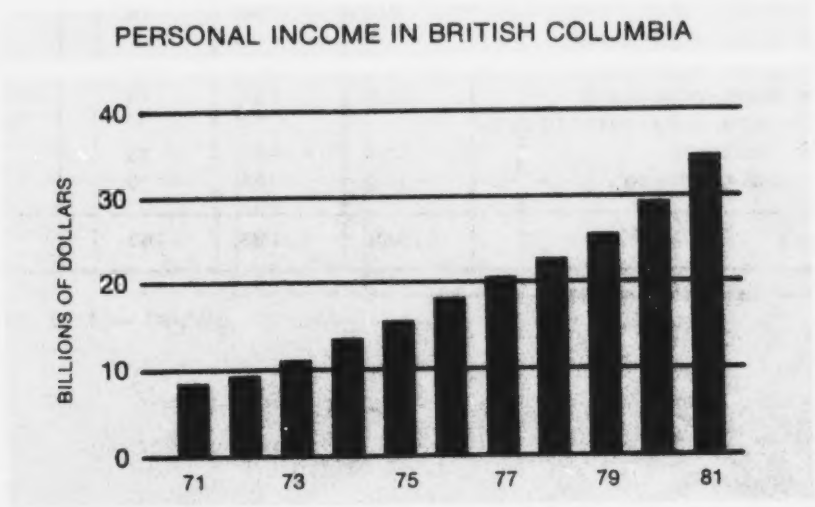
ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1971-1981
(000's)

Year	Forestry	Mining	Manu-facturing	Con-struction	Trade	Community Business and Personal Services	Public Administration and Defence
1971	22.3	12.0	130.1	41.4	117.6	197.7	44.3
1972	18.6	12.8	136.4	44.4	130.7	206.0	46.3
1973	22.9	14.1	147.2	50.3	141.1	219.1	51.4
1974	22.1	13.9	151.7	49.9	151.6	233.6	54.5
1975	18.7	13.9	139.7	55.7	155.4	247.4	63.3
1976	21.7	13.2	146.1	52.9	149.8	254.1	65.2
1977	23.0	14.1	151.1	54.0	155.3	270.8	66.3
1978	23.2	14.3	155.5	48.4	161.6	282.9	69.8
1979	24.7	15.0	164.1	55.7	169.2	296.4	69.1
1980	25.2	16.9	161.9	62.8	186.2	313.2	69.6
1981	19.9	18.3	160.7	66.0	189.0	345.7	64.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 72-008

Income

Total personal income in British Columbia was estimated at $34.4 billion in 1981. This amounted to $12,538 per capita. Total personal income has grown at an average annual compound rate of 12.8 percent since 1971. The increasing level of personal income in the province is depicted in the following graph:



The following table compares personal per capita income in British Columbia with other Canadian regions for 1981.

REGIONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION, 1981

	Per Capita Personal Income ($)	Wages and Salaries Per Employed Person ($)
Alberta	12,779	16,730
British Columbia	12,538	18,008
Ontario	12,386	16,876
Saskatchewan	11,583	12,501
Manitoba	10,806	14,236
Quebec	10,661	16,360
Maritimes	8,168	13,143
CANADA	11,520	16,353

Source: Statistics Canada, 13-207

British Columbia has achieved the nation's highest wages and salaries per employed person since 1970. The steady increase in average weekly wages and salaries in British Columbia over past years is revealed in the following table of year-end average values.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE BY INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1971 - 1981[1]
(dollars)

Year	Forestry[2]	Mining	Manu-facturing	Con-struction	Trade	Service	Industrial Composite
1971	178.03	191.10	162.67	224.68	123.06	102.80	152.50
1972	196.76	206.00	178.81	246.71	132.36	109.56	165.08
1973	225.06	227.00	193.27	246.59	148.10	119.75	178.22
1974	247.40	262.28	217.71	282.75	167.14	132.75	200.55
1975	278.13	297.51	252.77	344.41	190.08	149.38	229.97
1976	327.38	330.66	288.34	378.23	212.20	169.32	259.52
1977	350.11	359.60	314.65	424.69	231.00	182.09	284.13
1978	382.21	383.41	339.66	476.66	236.08	189.21	301.26
1979	416.70	426.60	369.52	515.94	256.46	202.50	327.14
1980	479.70	484.36	411.90	546.96	285.31	225.15	363.51
1981	539.22	564.92	458.52	625.30	316.43	252.81	407.03

Source: Statistics Canada, 72-002

[1]Based on a survey of firms with 20 or more employees.

[2]Includes logging and forestry services but excludes forestry-based manufacturing which is included in the Manufacturing estimates.

EDUCATION

The public education system in British Columbia had its formal beginning in 1872 with passage of the Public Schools Act. In the 1872-73 school year total enrolment was slightly over 1,000, average attendance 575, and the total budget only $40,000. Today the total cost of education (public school and post-secondary) has grown to more than $1.5 billion. In 1982, enrolment in public schools totalled 500,336.

The following table provides further information on the enrolment pattern in British Columbia schools. It gives the breakdown of public school enrolment by grade levels for 1982-83 school year. Thousands more British Columbians participate in adult education programs as full-time or part-time students at universities, colleges and technical and vocational schools, and in public school night classes.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Actual Enrolment, September 1982					
Type of School	Number of Schools	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total
Senior Secondary	23	11,351	10,708	22,059	4.4
Secondary	163	57,066	54,292	111,358	22.3
Junior Secondary	104	26,858	25,440	52,298	10.5
Elementary-Senior Secondary	40	5,015	4,488	9,503	1.9
Elementary-Junior Secondary	71	8,301	7,768	16,069	3.2
Elementary	1,213	149,117	139,932	289,049	57.8
TOTALS (Grades 1-12)	1,614	257,708	242,628	500,336	100.0

Source: "Principal's Report on Enrolment, Sept. 30, 1982", British Columbia Ministry of Education, Statistical Services.

The British Columbia public school system embraces all grades from kindergarten to grade 12, with free tuition. Kindergarten is available for children five years old in most of the 75 school districts but is not compulsory. Public school attendance or a satisfactory alternative is compulsory for children between seven and fifteen years of age.

The school year normally begins early in September and ends late in June. The length of the term normally consists of between 190 and 200 days, with breaks at Christmas, mid-way between Christmas and the end of June, and during the months of July and August.

Special educational institutions include such places as Jericho Hill School in Vancouver, which provides modern facilities for the education of the deaf and blind. Facilities are also available for trainable mentally retarded children.

British Columbia has an extensive system of post-secondary education. Post-secondary education is a term used to describe academic, technical, vocational and career programs offered at institutions separate from public schools. Such institutions fall into four categories: vocational schools; the British Columbia Institute of Technology; community colleges; and universities.

There are three universities in British Columbia. They are the University of British Columbia, University of Victoria, and Simon Fraser University. These universities offer a wide scope of courses in undergraduate, graduate and professional programs. The following table gives the enrolment and the classification of students as of December 1, 1981.

DEGREE ENROLMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITIES
December 1, 1981

	University			
	British Columbia	Victoria	Simon Fraser[1]	Total
FULL TIME				
Undergraduate	17,544	5,811	5,673	29,028
Graduate	2,447	448	849	3,744
Totals	19,991	6,259	6,522	32,772
PART-TIME				
Undergraduate	5,596	3,200	4,427	13,223
Graduate	1,064	489	475	2,028
Totals	6,660	3,689	4,902	15,251
Grand Totals	26,651	9,948	11,424	48,023

Source: Universities Council of B. C.
[1]Data for Simon Fraser are as at October 1, 1981.

In addition to the three major universities there is a network of vocational training schools and community colleges throughout the province. They offer a wide variety of academic and vocational programs. Community colleges are the most recent form of educational institutions in British Columbia. Their number has increased to 14 since the first was opened in 1964. The following tables demonstrate the scope and size of the vocational training schools and community college system in British Columbia.

FULL-TIME ENROLMENT IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND VOCATIONAL DIVISIONS OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES, 1981-1982

	As of October 31, 1981
Camosun College	1,337
Capilano College	381
Cariboo College	894
David Thompson	---
Douglas College	398
East Kootenay Community College	292
Fraser Valley College	398
Kwantlen	521
Malaspina College	826
College of New Caledonia	810
North Island College	191
Northern Lights College	392
Northwest College	443
Okanagan College	788
Selkirk College	449
Vancouver	2,526
B.C.I.T.	51
Justice Institute	146
Pacific Marine Training Institute	2,504
Pacific Vocational Institute	
Total	13,347

Source: "B.C. Post-Secondary Enrolment Statistics, 1981/82", B.C. Ministry of Education, Management Services

ENROLMENT[1] IN COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, 1979-1980

	Full-Time				Part-Time				
	University Transfer	Career/Technical	College Preparatory	Sub-Total	University Transfer	Career/Technical	College Preparatory	Sub-Total	Grand Total
B.C.I.T.	---	3,782	---	3,782	---	10,851	---	10,851	14,633
Camosun	432	852	273	1,557	739	218	323	1,280	2,837
Capilano	709	693	---	1,402	1,124	851	---	1,975	3,377
Cariboo	418	389	55	862	421	295	177	893	1,755
David Thompson	88	90	2	180	71	117	11	199	379
Douglas	780	330	---	1,110	1,183	425	---	1,608	2,718
East Kootenay	60	51	4	115	255	341	72	668	783
Emily Carr Art College	---	482	---	482	---	---	---	---	482
Fraser Valley	333	229	13	575	497	363	88	948	1,523
Kwantlen	716	380	---	1,096	1,153	483	---	1,636	2,732
Malaspina	452	445	20	917	849	353	27	1,239	2,156
New Caledonia	379	462	---	841	426	408	---	834	1,675
North Island	133	19	65	217	1,211	389	585	2,185	2,402
Northern Lights	46	39	5	90	237	375	19	631	721
Northwest	66	55	---	121	249	67	10	326	447
Okanagan	754	568	46	1,368	668	540	35	1,243	2,611
Open Learning Institute	5	3	4	12	797	1,210	779	2,786	2,798
Selkirk	217	326	27	570	106	61	39	206	776
Vancouver[2]	1,783	1,311	278	3,372	1,979	565	815	3,359	6,731
Total	7,371	10,506	792	18,669	11,965	17,912	2,980	32,867	51,536

Source: College Statistical Reports, Forms TV27 and TV27A.
[1]Vocational and continuing education enrolments are excluded from this table. General Studies are included with University Transfer and Career/Technical enrolments.
[2]Includes Langara and King Edward.

The Constitution invests the control of education in the provincial governments; however, the provinces generally share responsibilities with local school boards.

The 75 elected boards of school trustees in British Columbia each administer their own district. The boards are subject only to the terms of the Public Schools Act and applicable Regulations as administered and enforced by the Minister of Education. Boards are responsible, for example, for the appointment of teachers and other staff, salary negotiations, the drawing of attendance boundaries, and the actual construction of schools. Boards also have the power to introduce courses of local interest into their school curricula to supplement the Ministry of Education's core curriculum.

SOCIAL SERVICES[1]

The provincial and federal governments administer numerous social services for the residents of British Columbia.

Hospital Programs

All British Columbia residents are eligible for treatment and diagnostic services in the hospital system. Benefits include standard ward accommodation, meals, nursing services, drugs, and other available hospital services. The direct charge to the patient is $7.50 a day.

Hospitals also provide emergency health services. In addition to skilled nurses, physicians are on duty around the clock to treat victims of accidents and other emergencies. Many hospitals have day-care surgery services. The patient is admitted, treated, and discharged on the same day. The surgery usually is not complicated. The direct charge is $7.00 for each such admission.

Day care clinics for persons with diabetes, psychiatric illness, and other illnesses are becoming widely available in hospital settings. Physicians direct patients to these services.

Medical Services Plan

The Medical Services Plan of British Columbia provides prepaid, comprehensive medical care to residents of the province. The program pays the bills submitted by doctors, chiropractors, naturopaths, optometrists, and some other health workers for health services administered to their patients.

These services are available regardless of the individual's age, health, or financial circumstances, provided the person is enrolled in the Medical Services Plan and premiums have been paid. The monthly premiums, as of March 1, 1983, were $15.00 for individuals, $28.00 for couples, and $32.00 for families.

It is the responsibility of every resident of the province to enrol in the plan and maintain coverage for him/herself and dependents either individually, through arrangements with an employer, or through a person acting on his behalf.

Emergency Health Services

The Ministry of Health operates a system of ground and air ambulances which are available to every resident (aircraft missions must be authorized by certain authorities before they will be dispatched). Ambulance

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[1]All prices in this section are applicable to 1983.

numbers are located in the front of every telephone directory. The direct charges to patients are $25.00 for the first 40 kilometres, plus 26 cents per kilometre thereafter to a maximum of $162.00.

Long-Term Care Programs

The Long-Term Care Program provides care and support to individuals who have a chronic disease or disability. Many of these individuals are admitted to facilities. A large number are also supported in their homes. Homemakers, visiting nurses, handymen, and volunteers provide support in the home. Details of the program and admission procedures are available from Long-Term Care offices throughout the province. These offices are listed under Health Unit or Health District in telephone directories. The direct charge to the patient for facility care is $11.50 a day.

Mental Health Services

A network of community mental health clinics provides counselling and therapy to individuals with emotional distress or behavioral difficulty. The Health Ministry operates Riverview Hospital for individuals who need more intensive care. Mental health clinics are listed under Health Units or Districts in telephone directories.

Preventive Services

The Ministry of Health administers a program for the prevention of disease and disability. It is available to every resident, but particular attention is given to mothers and newborn infants, children, and groups who have special problems such as those involving speech and hearing. Preventive services include, for example, immunizations, pre-natal classes, and school health visits.

Workers' Compensation

Compensation for time-loss to those who suffer injury while at work is paid under the Workers' Compensation Act. Seriously injured individuals may be eligible for rehabilitation treatment and permanent disability pensions. Provision is also made for the dependents of a worker where death results from an employment injury. The premium for workers' compensation is paid by employers.

Home-owner Grant

The Home-owner Grant is paid by the British Columbia government to reduce tax levies on resident home-owners. The maximum home-owner's grant is $380. Home-owners aged 65 or over, the physically disabled and the mentally retarded are eligible for an additional home-owner grant of $250.

Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters

The Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters programme (S.A.F.E.R.) provides direct cash payments to elderly (65 and over) renters in need. The programme provides assistance to all senior citizens who spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent. The programme is based on the ability-to-pay principle. It takes both income and rent into consideration when determining the amount of assistance payable.

S.A.F.E.R. will recognize rents up to $330 per month and will make shelter aid payments of up to $125.00 per month for first-time applicants on minimum income. S.A.F.E.R. will recognize rents of up to $365 per unit per month, and will make shelter aid payments of approximately $50.00 per unit per month for households consisting of a married couple. A person can only claim for amounts within the ceiling figure; however, higher rents may still qualify.

Home Purchase Assistance

Home Purchase Assistance is available to a person who meets one of the three following requirements:

1) has ordinarily resided in British Columbia for a continuous period of two years immediately prior to purchase of the residence;
2) was born in British Columbia and is a Canadian citizen at the time of application;
3) has ordinarily resided in British Columbia for a continuous period of at least five years at any time, and is a Canadian citizen at the time of application.

Further requirements include:

1) the home is the first one the applicant has ever bought;
2) the purchase price of the home is within the price limits for the area;
3) the home is the applicant's normal place of residence.

Assistance is in the form of either a grant or a second mortgage. To receive the grant the home must be the first one the applicant has purchased and the applicant must occupy the residence for one year. Qualified applicants receive either a First Home Grant of $1,000, available for people who do not have children at home, or a Family First Home Grant of $2,500. The Second Mortgage Loan, an alternative to the grants, provides for a second mortgage of up to $10,000. The interest rate of the second mortgage is the rate in effect the day the application is received as follows:

1) if the National Housing Act (N.H.A.) rate is 15 percent or less the B.C. second mortgage rate is the same as the N.H.A. rate;
2) if the N.H.A. rate is 15-21 percent the B.C. second mortgage rate is 15 percent;
3) if the N.H.A. rate is over 21 percent the B.C. second mortgage rate is 6 percent less than the N.H.A. rate.

Social Assistance

Income Assistance may be granted by the provincial government to any individual or family in need and without the means or resources to provide a reasonably normal and healthy existence, under provisions of the Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act.

Special programmes and allowances are extended to the physically or mentally disabled, including full health care, rehabilitation, training and employment services. Additional allowances are extended to the needy at age 60 and over.

Health care services for those in need include prescribed drugs, dental and optical care, and prosthetic appliances. All residents are eligible for partial assistance in paying for prescribed drugs. All residents 65 years and over receive them free of charge.

All public social services are administered by the provincial government from convenient, local offices. There is a full range of services to individuals and their families, besides those relating to income maintenance, health care, and rehabilitation. These ensure continued care and protection of children in the event their natural parents are unwilling or unable to care for them.

There is a system of community grants to encourage local organizations to provide a wide range of socially useful, desirable, and innovative services. Services eligible for grants include: homemakers, handicapped persons achievement centres and transportation services, senior citizen centres, day care for children and adults, infant development, youth programmes, counselling, meals-on-wheels, crisis centres, emergency shelters, and Indian centres.

Unemployment Insurance

Administration of unemployment insurance benefits is provided through a nation-wide system of Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission offices. Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund are shared by employees and employers. In 1983 employees paid 2.30% of their weekly wage, up to a maximum of $8.86 per week. Employers paid 1.4 times the employee's premium. Employers are eligible for a premium reduction if they have a wage loss indemnity plan registered with the Commission. The Federal Government will pay the cost of benefits if the national unemployment rate exceeds a specified level which is calculated annually; otherwise benefits are paid out of the employer/employee account. The maximum weekly benefit in 1983 was $213.

Family Allowance

A monthly allowance of $28.52 (January 1983) per child is paid by the Federal Government from birth to eighteenth birthday. The allowances are

increased in January of each year, usually to reflect the increase in the cost of living. Family allowances are payable on behalf of all children under 18 who are residents of Canada and who are maintained by their parents, provided at least one parent is a Canadian citizen; or a person who is a landed immigrant in accordance with the Immigration Act; or a person admitted to Canada as a non-immigrant for a period of not less than one year and whose income during that period has been subject to Canadian income tax.

Old Age Security

All persons meeting age and residence requirements are eligible, upon application, for an old-age pension of $250.62 per month (March 1983). The pension is payable at age 65 and is adjusted every three months. A person must have resided in Canada for the preceding 10 years to meet the residency requirement. Other methods of qualification are available for those having resided outside the country for certain intervals of time. A guaranteed income supplement of $252.60 and a provincial grant of $38.88 provides single pensioners with a maximum income of $542.10 per month (March 1983). The Old Age Security Act provides a Spouse's Allowance to old age pensioners whose husbands or wives are between 60 and 65, provided their combined annual income is less than $13,391.99 (March 1983).

Canada Pension Plan

This plan became operational on January 1, 1966 and covers, on a compulsory basis, most types of employment. Contributions are required by employees at the rate of 1.8 percent of their earnings. Employers contribute an equal amount. Self-employed individuals contribute at a rate of 3.6 percent. In 1983, the maximum contributions payable per year were $300.60 by both employers and employees and $601.20 by those self-employed. Persons can receive a retirement pension of up to a maximum of $345.15 per month in 1982, at age 65. The plan provides disability pensions, survivors' benefits, death benefits, and orphans' benefits.

THE ECONOMY

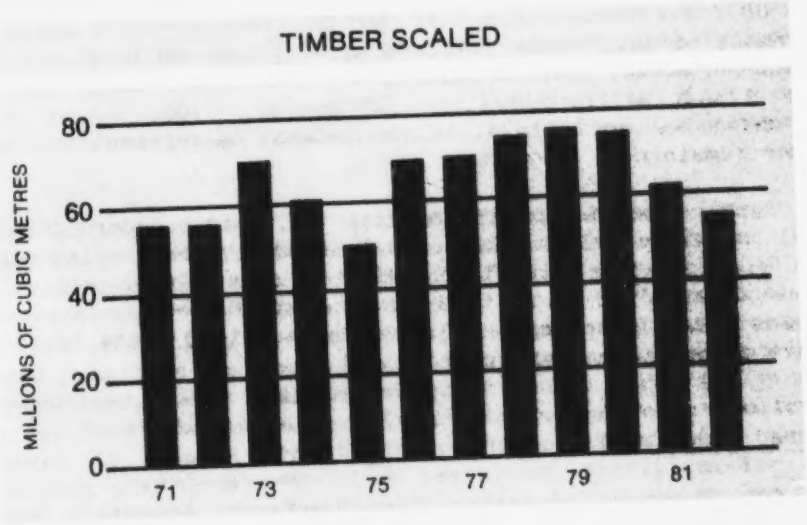
FORESTRY

+ The value of shipments from forest-based industries totalled $6,303 million in 1982.

+ British Columbia accounted for 63.0 percent of softwood lumber, 27.0 percent of the pulp, 15.4 percent of the paper, and 85.1 percent of the softwood plywood manufactured in Canada in 1982.

The Forest Resource

The extensive forest resources of British Columbia have played a dominant role in the economic growth of the province. A high proportion of the forests consist of softwood species (coniferous) which are in demand throughout the world in the form of lumber, newsprint, pulp and paper products, and shingles and shakes. The following graph details timber scaled in British Columbia from 1971 to 1982.



In the early days of the industry, logging camps were established along the coast to harvest the timber which was easily accessible by water. Mills were built in protected harbours where log storage and transportation could be facilitated, or where water power could be easily harnessed. Powell River, Port Alberni, and Chemainus are examples of such mill centres which are still active today.

Extensive development of the forest industry in the Interior of British Columbia commenced in the years following World War II as demand for forest products increased, as rail and highway transportation extended into the Interior Region, and as technological advances made the harvesting of the smaller-sized Interior timber more economic.

The Ministry of Forests estimates that the provincial forest land covers 521,029 square kilometres or 55 percent of British Columbia's total area of 948,596 square kilometres. This forest land supports more than 8,083 million cubic metres of mature timber, of which 97.4 percent is highly marketable softwood. British Columbia has about one-half of Canada's softwood inventory.

The province may be divided into two forest regions according to topographic and climatic conditions. Hemlock dominates the Coastal Region's species accounting for 42 percent of the mature coniferous inventory. The principal species in the Interior forest, in descending order by volume are: Western Hemlock (23 percent); Spruce (22 percnt); Balsam Fir (18 percent); Lodgepole Pine (14 percent); Western Red Cedar (11 percent); and Douglas Fir (7 percent).

Administration and Management

Currently, 94 percent of the forest land in British Columbia is owned or administered by the provincial government. Retention of public ownership of forest land began with the Land Ordinance of 1865. This allowed the government to sell timber while retaining ownership of the land. Private owners hold authority over 5 percent of the forest land, the largest tract being the E & N Railroad Belt (approximately 1,600 square kilometres) on southeastern Vancouver Island. The federal government and special users control the remaining 1 percent.

Forest management in British Columbia, under direction of the provincial Ministry of Forests, is guided by the principle of maximum sustained yield. This principle dictates that timber depletion shall not exceed the forests' ability to reproduce sound wood. Thirty-three Timber Supply Areas (TSA's) replaced Public Sustained Yield Units (PSYU's) in 1979 as the primary forest management unit.

Forest-Based Industries

Forest-based industries form the most important segment of the provincial economy. The total cut from British Columbia's forests during 1982 was 56,230,405 cubic metres with the following species distribution: Spruce, 25.5 percent; Lodgepole Pine, 21.2 percent; Hemlock, 16.7 percent; Balsam, 12.3 percent; Cedar, 10.2 percent; Douglas Fir, 10.9 percent; and other, 2.6 percent.

Of all manufacturing industries in the province, the Wood Industries (including saw and planing mills and plywood plants) rank first in terms of value of production, followed closely by the Paper and Allied Industries. In 1982, British Columbia produced 63.0 percent of all softwood lumber manufactured in Canada, 85.1 percent of the softwood plywood, 27.0 percent of the pulp, and 15.4 percent of the paper. The total value of shipments of British Columbia's forest-based industries reached an estimated $6,303 million in 1982. The following table details the production of major forest products in British Columbia for 1977 to 1982.

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Timber scaled (000 cubic metres)	69,978	75,173	76,194	74,654	61,818	56,230
Lumber production (000 cubic metres)	28,408	29,603	29,539	28,268	24,599	23,467
Plywood production (000 cubic metres)	2,074	2,221	2,056	1,916	1,702	1,430
Pulp production (000 tonnes)	4,831	5,426	5,342	5,686	4,817	4,759
Paper Products (000 tonnes)	1,952	2,137	2,129	2,176	1,870	1,905
Shakes/shingles (000 squares)	2,906	3,492	3,400	3,266	3,106	2,920

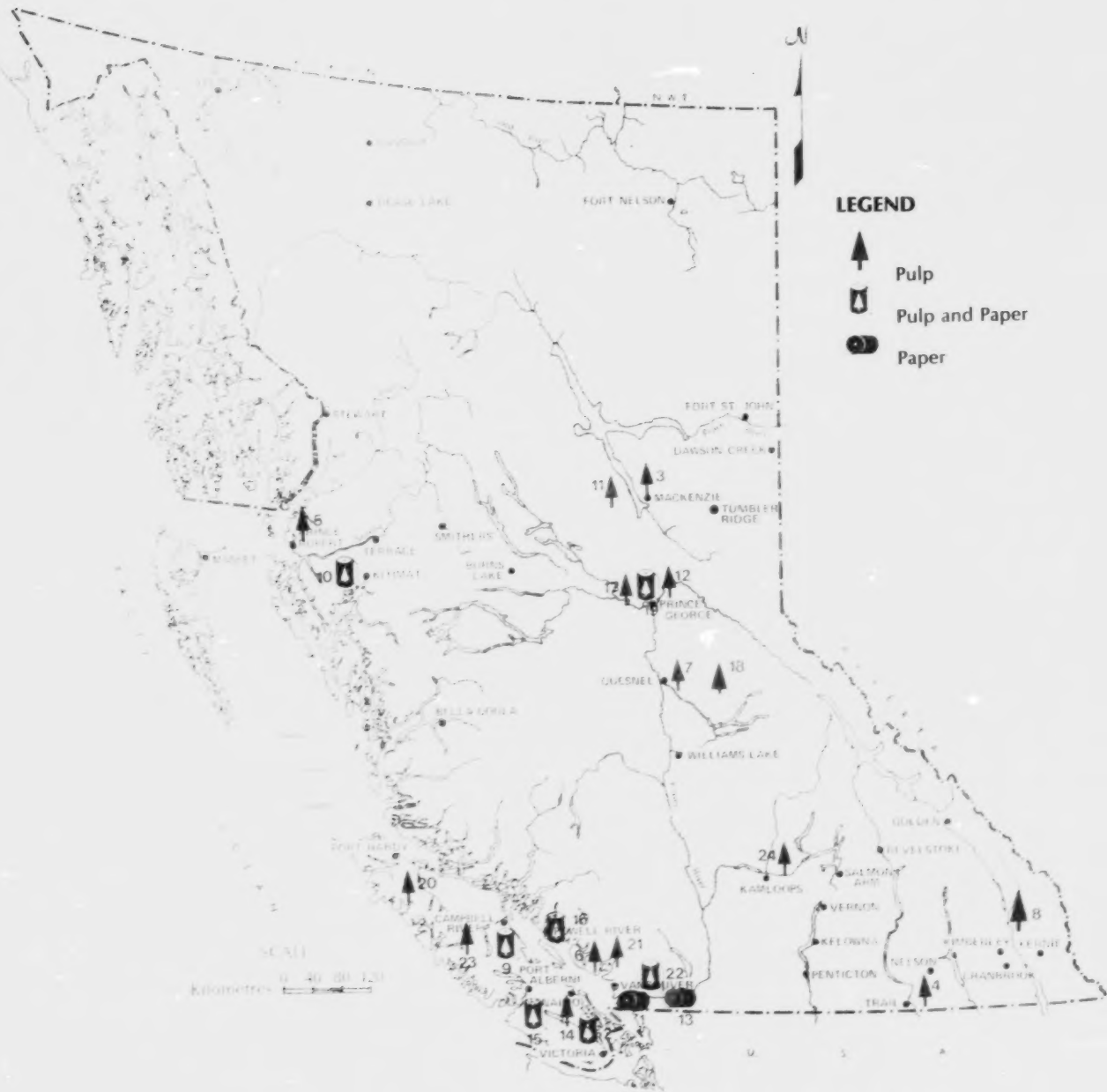
Source: Ministry of Forests

British Columbia exported $4,601.9 million worth of forest products during 1982. The United States absorbed 48.7 percent; the European Economic Community, 21.9 percent; Japan, 17.5 percent; and other countries, 11.9 percent. The most important forest-product exports were, in order of value: wood pulp, $1,520.0 million; lumber, $1,846.2 million; and newsprint paper, $566.5 million.

New legislation dealing with the British Columbia forest sector was introduced by the provincial government in 1979. The Forest Act, Ministry of Forests Act, and Range Act were proclaimed effective January 1, 1979 replacing legislation dating back to 1912. Highlights of the Acts include: revisions to logging tax legislation, incentives to licencees who practice good forest management and penalties for those who do not, provisions for intensive forest management practices, major changes in forest tenure forms (as recommended by the 1976 Pearse Royal Commission on Timber Rights and Forest Policy), government commitment to examine forest and range resources every ten years and forest management practices every five years, and provisions for replacement of existing short-term permits by licences of up to ten years for ranchers.

The Federal-Provincial Intensive Forest Management Subsidiary Agreement, signed in May 1979, provides a five-year $50 million program, with costs being shared equally between the two governments, to undertake initiatives for ensuring the long-term economic viability of the forest sector. The purpose of the program is to enhance the forest resource base through intensive forest management in order to expand employment, to increase wood yield, and to sustain and increase the annual rate of harvest.

PULP AND PAPER MILLS

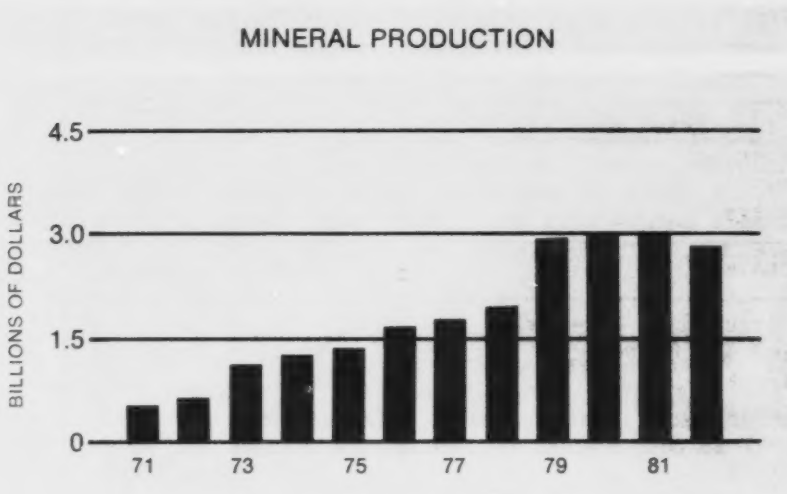


1. Belkin Paperboard limited, Burnaby
2. British Columbia Forest Products Limited, Crofton
3. British Columbia Forest Products Limited, Mackenzie
4. B.C. Timber Ltd., Castlegar
5. B.C. Timber Ltd., Prince Rupert
6. Canadian Forest Products Limited, Port Mellon
7. Cariboo Pulp and Paper Ltd., Quesnel
8. Crestbrook Pulp and Paper Ltd., Skookumchuk
9. Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd., Duncan Bay
10. Eurocan Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., Kitimat
11. Finlay Forest Industries Ltd., Mackenzie
12. Intercontinental Pulp Ltd., Prince George
13. MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Annacis Island
14. MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Harmac
15. MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Port Alberni
16. MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Powell River
17. Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd., Prince George
18. Quesnel River Pulp Co. Ltd., Quesnel
19. Prince George Pulp and Paper Limited, Prince George
20. Western Forest Products Ltd., Port Alice
21. Western Forest Products Ltd., Woodfibre, Squamish
22. Scott Paper Ltd., New Westminster
23. Tahsis Company Limited, Gold River
24. Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., Kamloops

MINERAL INDUSTRY

+ Total value of mineral production in 1982 was an estimated $2,791 million, with the value of copper production at $483.3 million, coal production at $573.0 million, and natural gas production at $551.0 million.

A considerable part of British Columbia lies within the Canadian Cordillera, a region acknowledged to have a wide variety of minerals. The mineral industry over the past two decades has expanded impressively. This is largely a result of new technological advances in exploration and mining, better transportation, and rapidly growing world markets.



The value of minerals produced has exceeded $28.0 billion since the commencement of mining in British Columbia. Significantly, over 69 percent of this amount has been produced within the last decade. Mineral production in 1982 was valued at $2,791.1 million.

The Sullivan mine at Kimberly for many decades overshadowed other developments in the province and still remains one of the world's most important sources of lead and zinc. Concentrates are processed at Trail, the site of one of the largest lead-zinc smelters in the world.

Many outstanding new copper, molybdenum, and iron properties have been developed in the province in the past two decades. Notable among those still in production (although some may be closed temporarily at the time of writing) are: Afton, Brenda, Endako, Granisle, Granduc, Island Copper, Wesfrob, Western, Lornex, Gibraltar, Noranda (Bell), Highmont, and Similkameen. More recently, there has been a renewed interest in gold and silver, and a substantial number of smaller properties are in production or under

development. The following table details the value of mineral production in British Columbia for 1980 to 1982.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Millions of Dollars)

	1980	1981	1982
Metals			
Copper	670.6	611.3	483.3
Gold - placer and lode	170.1	136.0	111.8
Zinc	49.4	67.0	55.1
Lead	66.1	61.5	44.5
Molybdenum	288.9	198.2	184.4
Silver	156.5	152.4	135.6
Others	27.4	20.3	23.8
Totals	1,429.0	1,246.7	1,038.5
Industrial Minerals			
Asbestos	81.7	76.8	68.4
Sulphur	21.7	33.3	32.2
Others	12.5	12.4	9.2
Totals	115.9	122.5	109.9
Structural Materials			
Sand and gravel	98.7	87.6	64.3
Cement	90.1	82.4	70.4
Others	53.5	30.8	22.1
Totals	242.3	200.8	156.8
Coal			
Coal sold or used	461.5	554.3	573.0
Petroleum and Natural Gas			
Crude oil	189.6	235.6	327.7
Natural gas to pipe-line	612.5	620.4	551.1
Others	26.2	31.6	34.1
Totals	828.3	887.6	912.9
Grand totals	3,077.0	3,011.8	2,791.1

Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Copper, with a value of $483.3 million, was the most important metal in 1982. Molybdenum was the second metal in importance, valued at $184.4 million in 1981, followed by silver at $135.6 million. Gold (placer and lode)

ranked fourth with a value of $111.8 million. The four major metals - copper, molybdenum, silver, and gold - represented 27.9 percent of the total value of mineral production in the province during 1982.

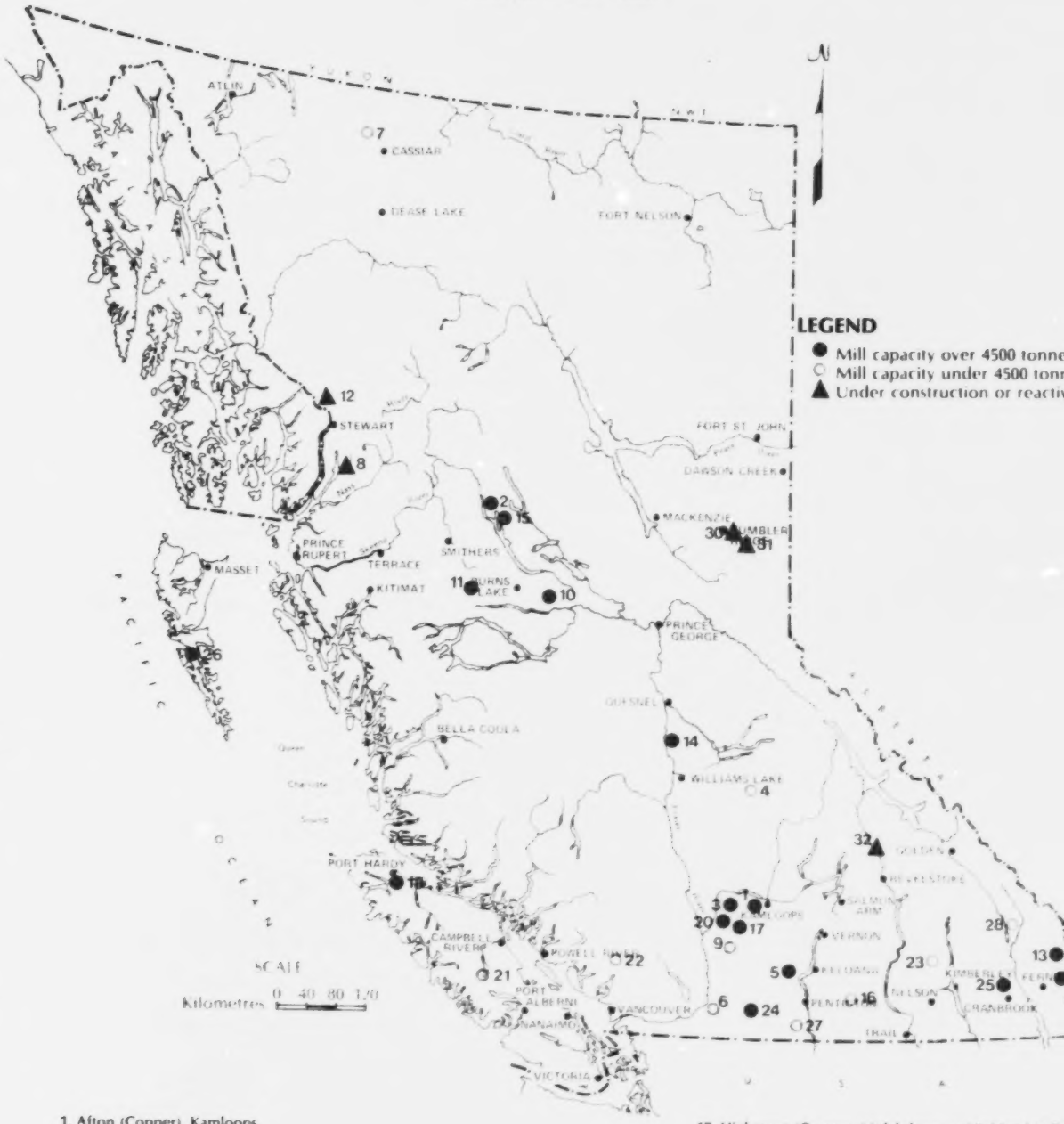
Exploration continues throughout the province, with particular emphasis in the Arrow Lakes-Revelstoke, southern Chilcotin, Toodoggone, and far north areas. Most of the recent exploration has been directed toward discovery and delineation of copper, silver, gold, tin, tungsten, and molybdenum deposits. Mining exploration and development was stimulated by rising commodity prices and a favourable currency exchange rate until the recent world-wide economic downturn adversely affected the industry. However, the level of prospecting work has remained moderately active, with increasing emphasis on gold and other minerals that continue to be in demand.

Metallurgical coal is currently being mined and exported, primarily to Japan, from three major properties in the East Kootenay-Crowsnest coalfield: B.C. Coal (Harmer Ridge, Balmer), Fording Coal Limited (Elk River), and Crows Nest Industries (Line Creek). Farther south, Byron Creek Collieries, which produces thermal coal under contract to Ontario Hydro as well as exporting to foreign markets, is preparing to increase output to 2 million tonnes per year. In addition to B.C. Coal's new Greenhills mine, which commenced thermal coal exports in late 1982 and will begin shipping coking coal in 1983, operational expansions are underway by both B.C. Coal and Fording. Rio Algom Mines Limited (Sage Creek) and Elco Mining Limited (Elco) are at an advanced state of exploration but development is not expected to occur until markets strengthen.

Two major projects are under development in the North East or Peace River coalfields and are scheduled to come into production by late 1983. These are the Teck Corporation (Bullmoose), and Denison Mines Limited (Quintette) properties. The area contains numerous other coal deposits that are candidates for production when the required infrastructure is in place and demand for coal rises. An estimated $2.5 billion is being invested in the Northeast project by the private and public sectors to develop the mine sites and the necessary infrastructure. The North East coal development project is the largest industrial undertaking in the province's history.

MINERAL INDUSTRY

Principal Mines, **1982**



1. Afton (Copper), Kamloops
2. Bell (Copper), Babine Lake
3. Bethlehem (Copper), Highland Valley
4. Boss Mountain (Molybdenum), Big Timothy Mountain
5. Brenda (Copper, Molybdenum), Peachland
6. Carolin (Gold), Hope
7. Cassiar (Asbestos), Cassiar
8. Climax (Molybdenum), Alice Arm
9. Craigmont (Iron), Merritt
10. Endako (Molybdenum), Endako
11. Equity [Sam Goosly](Copper, Gold, Silver), Houston
12. Esso Resources [Granduc] (Copper), Stewart
13. Fording (Coal), Fording River
14. Gibraltar (Copper, Molybdenum), McLeese Lake
15. Granisle (Copper), Babine Lake
16. Highland Bell (Silver, Lead, Zinc), Beaverdell
17. Highmont (Copper, Molybdenum), Highland Valle
18. Island Copper (Copper, Molybdenum), Rupert Inl
19. B.C. Coal (Coal), Sparwood
20. Lornex (Copper, Molybdenum), Highland Valley
21. Lynx (Copper, Silver, Lead, Zinc), Buttle Lake
22. Northair (Lead, Zinc, Silver, Gold), Alta Lake
23. Silmonac (Silver, Lead, Zinc), Sandon
24. Similkameen (Copper), Princeton
25. Sullivan (Silver, Lead, Zinc), Kimberley
26. Tasu (Iron, Copper), Tasu
27. Utica (Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc), Keremeos
28. Western Gypsum (Gypsum), Windermere
29. Byron Creek (Coal), Corbin
30. Teck (Coal), Tumbler Ridge
31. Quintette (Coal), Tumbler Ridge
32. Goldstream (copper, zinc) Revelstoke

Petroleum and Natural Gas

The northeastern part of British Columbia is an extension of the Great Plains of North America and is the only sedimentary area of the province that is currently producing oil and gas. As of December 31, 1981, established reserves of crude oil were 25,509 thousand cubic metres, with raw gas reserves placed at 296,134 million cubic metres and marketable reserves at 240,896 million cubic metres. Commercial production was not significant until the main gas and oil transmission-lines were completed in 1957 and 1961 respectively.

Westcoast Transmission Company started construction of its gas pipeline from the Peace River District to the Lower Mainland in November 1955. It was completed in October 1957, and was put into use immediately. The initial gas-gathering systems were built at the same time and have since been extended markedly, until now over 12,000 kilometres of gathering and distribution line are in use in the province. Following discovery of prolific gas reserves in the Fort Nelson area, additional line was laid from Fort Nelson to join the original line at Chetwynd. Other pipelines serve the Cariboo, Okanagan, east and west Kootenays, and Prince Rupert area. Condensate, butane, and propane are extracted from a gas cleaning plant located at Taylor. Sulphur is produced at gas cleaning plants at Taylor, Fort Nelson and Chetwynd.

Crude-oil pipelines in British Columbia are not as extensive as gas lines but are equally significant. There are two main gathering systems in the province. One gathers oil from the several fields situated north and east of Fort St. John; the other serves the Aitken Creek, Blueberry, and Inga fields northwest of Fort St. John. Both lines deliver crude oil to the terminal facilities at Taylor, southeast of Fort St. John. Although some oil is refined at refineries at Taylor and Prince George, most is transported in Westcoast Petroleum Limited's pipeline to Kamloops. A small part of it is delivered to the refinery there and the remainder is delivered to pipeline for shipment to refineries in the Vancouver Area and in Washington State. There are approximately 2,100 kilometres of crude oil trunk and gathering lines in the province.

PIPELINES 1982

LEGEND

Main Areas of Oil and Gas Production

PIPELINES

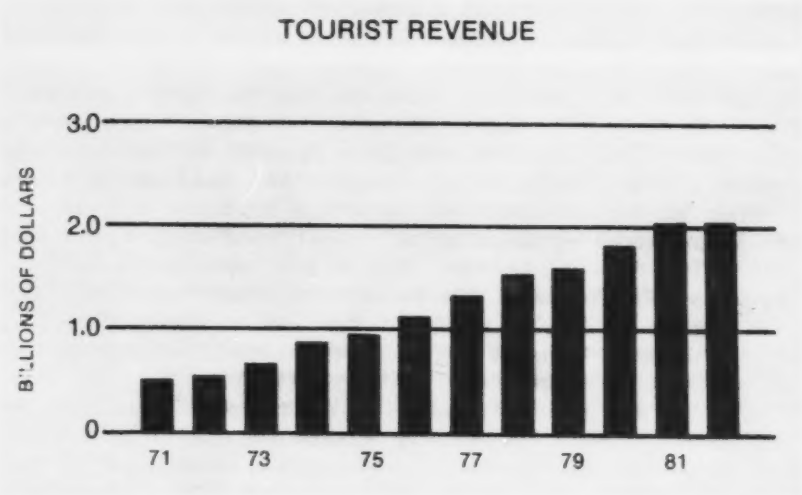
Oil

Natural Gas

TOURISM AND RECREATION

+ Tourism revenue in 1982 was approximately $2,020 million.
+ An estimated 12.5 million persons visited or toured British Columbia in 1981.
+ The Province has over 4.9 million hectares of park land.

In 1982, tourism revenues in British Columbia were estimated to be $2,020 million. The growth in revenue from 1971 to 1982 is shown in the graph below.



More than 12.5 million persons visited or toured British Columbia in 1981. British Columbia residents accounted for almost 49 percent of all travellers in the province, other Canadians approximately 25 percent, and U.S. travellers nearly 22 percent. Non-resident tourists spent $1,070 million. Offshore residents touring in British Columbia have a larger economic impact in relation to their numbers with per trip expenditures being twice the average. The following table details the breakdown of revenue and number of trips by visitor origin.

REVENUE AND NUMBER OF TRIPS BY VISITOR ORIGIN, 1981

Visitor Origin	No. of Trips (000's)	Revenues ($000,000's)
B. C. Residents	6,100	950
Other Canadians	3,200	560
U. S. Residents	2,725	355
Offshore Residents	455	155
Totals	12,480	2,020

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Highlights 1981

Excellent transportation infrastructure has aided the expansion of tourism activity in all parts of the province. The highway and ferry system facilitates vehicular travel throughout British Columbia and gives visitors ample opportunity to savour the natural beauty of the landscape.

The British Columbia Ferry Corporation operates the largest ferry fleet in the world. Ships of the fleet operate on 12 routes. Service is offered between: Tsawwassen and Swartz Bay, Departure Bay and Horseshoe Bay, Horseshoe Bay and Langdale, Horseshoe Bay and Snug Cove, Saltery Bay and Earls Cove, Swartz Bay and Fulford Harbour, Outer Gulf Islands, Tsawwassen and Long Harbour, Crofton and Vesuvius Bay, Port Hardy and Prince Rupert via Bella Bella or Ocean Falls, Brentwood and Mill Bay, and Langdale to Gambier and Keats Islands. The fleet carried 12,763,664 passengers and 4,712,951 vehicles during the year ended March 31, 1982.

Vancouver International Airport is the western Canadian hub for international air transportation. There is scheduled air service to most cities in the province. Charter services operate a wide variety of wheeled, float-equipped, and ski-equipped aircraft. Two rail services, B.C. Rail and Via Rail, offer passenger services to many British Columbia communities as well as out-of-province destinations.

Numerous first-class accommodations complement the highway network. In 1981 there were over 70,000 units of tourism accommodation in 1,819 government-registered establishments. Provincial parks provided approximately 9,000 campsites in support of outdoor recreation activity.

British Columbia is richly endowed with provincial and national parks which preserve and protect outstanding examples of the province's natural and human history. They also provide almost unlimited opportunity for outdoor recreation. The province managed 340 parks (4,200,334 hectares), 30 recreation areas (230,683 hectares), and one wilderness conservancy (131,523 hectares) as of September 1982, for a total of over 4,562,540 hectares. There are also five national parks (Kootenay, Glacier, Yoho, Pacific Rim, and Mount Revelstoke) within British Columbia. The five have a total area of over 500,000 hectares.

During 1981 an estimated 16,051,824 visits were made to provincial parks, of which about 2,437,954 were by overnight campers. Provincial parks range from wilderness areas, where natural conditions are preserved as much as possible, to main highway camping and picnic sites. The needs of boat users in southern coastal waters are served by approximately 25 marine parks.

British Columbia provides hunters and fishermen with extensive recreational opportunities. In the 1981-82 fiscal year 174,088 hunting licences and 365,503 freshwater angling licences were issued in the province. Excellent year-round salt as well as fresh water fishing is available in British Columbia. Chinook and coho salmon are the chief salt water sports fish. Chinook salmon (called tyee when over 13.5 kg.) and coho are found in all coastal waters. The Kamloops or rainbow trout is the most important fresh water sports fish and can be found throughout the Interior. While an average Kamloops trout weighs about 0.7 kg, larger ones are caught in the major lakes

Kootenay Lakes. The steelhead, a sea-going Rainbow trout, is another important game fish in rivers and streams.

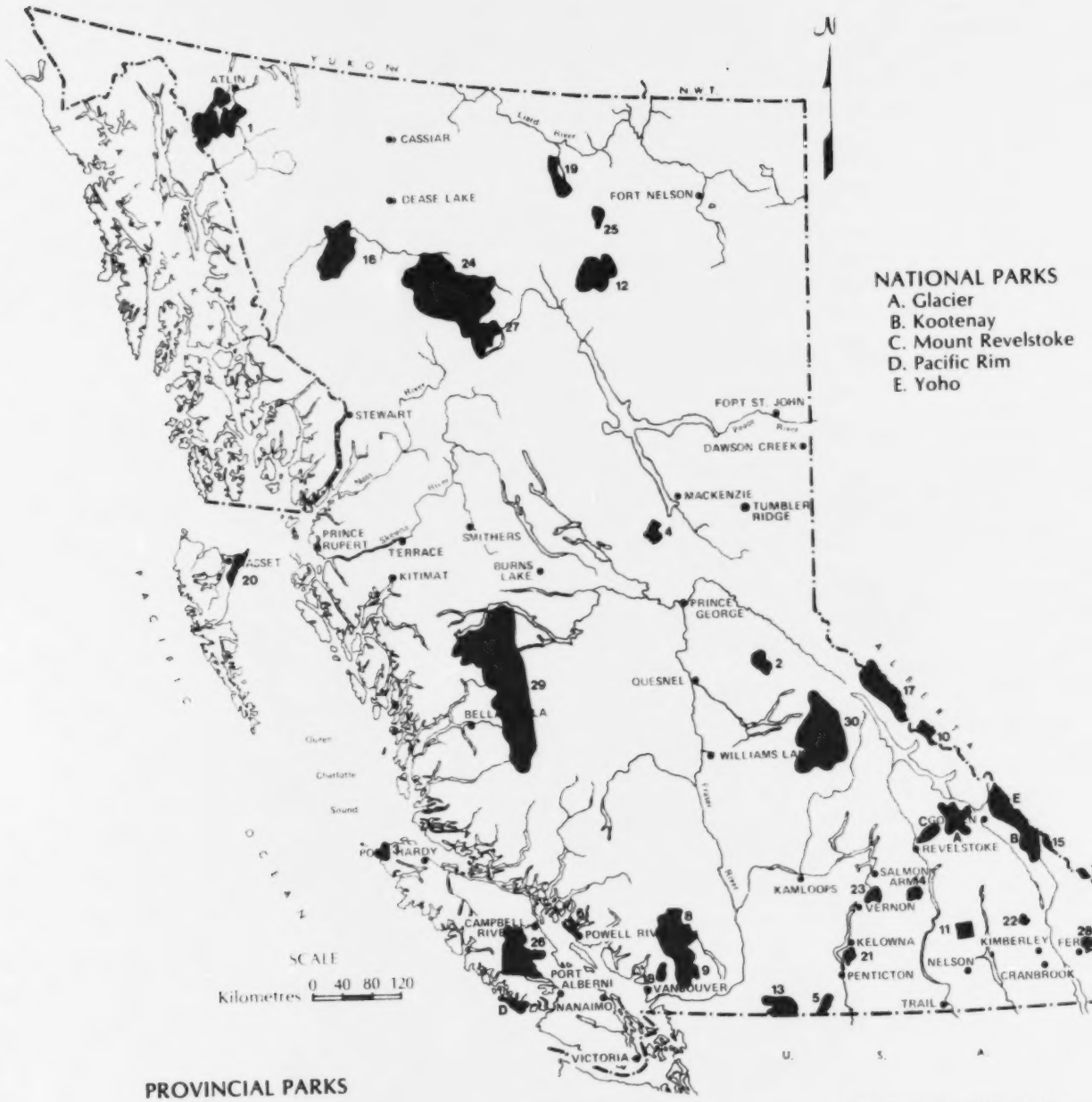
British Columbia provides hunters with a wide variety of quarry ranging from upland birds to big game. The most widely hunted upland game birds are grouse and pheasant while duck shooting is the most popular waterfowl sport. The most hunted of the larger game are moose and deer but other big game species hunted include elk, caribou, black and grizzly bear, bighorn and thinhorn sheep, and mountain goats.

The history of British Columbia is peopled by native Indians, fur traders and gold prospectors, colonial governors, and immigrants from far-away places. The more than 40 places officially designated as historic parks and sites in the province are a tribute to this history.

Prehistoric Indian petroglyph rock carvings, fur trading posts, the 1860 gold rush town of Barkerville, heritage buildings in various communities and historic trails from the 19th century are part of the province's historic resources being preserved or accurately restored to their period status. Vancouver's turn-of-the-century Gastown-Chinatown area is an historic showpiece. Restored brick buildings house fashionable boutiques and curio shops in Gastown; while in Chinatown, the second largest Chinese community in North America, a way of life exported from the Orient can be seen.

Almost every city and town in British Columbia has a museum that depicts the history, archaeology, and pioneer life of the area and the province. The Provincial Museum, Victoria, exhibits historical reconstructions, Indian ethnology, archaeology, and botanical and zoological displays. Other highlights include: the Centennial Museum, H. R. MacMillan Planetarium, Museum of Anthropology, and the Maritime Museum in Vancouver; exhibits on mining and tours through once-working mines at Britannia and Rossland; the Kootenay Doukhobor Historical Museum, Castlegar; the British Columbia Forest Museum, near Duncan; and the O'Keefe Ranch Museum, Vernon.

MAJOR PARKS



NATIONAL PARKS

A. Glacier
B. Kootenay
C. Mount Revelstoke
D. Pacific Rim
E. Yoho

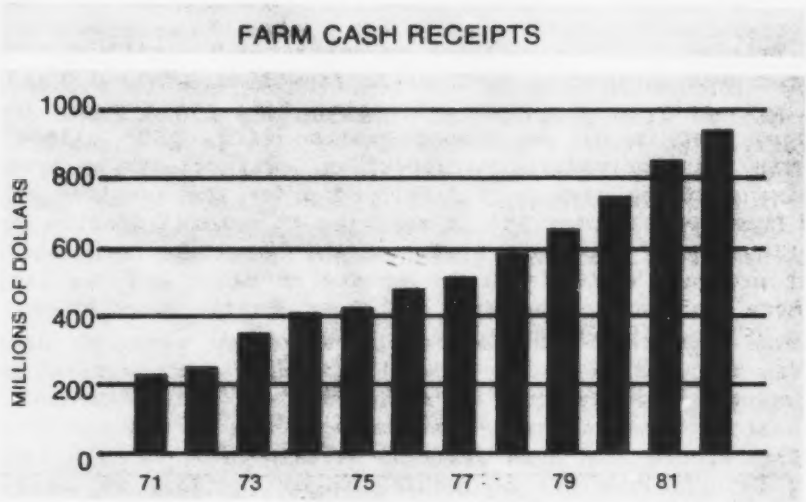
PROVINCIAL PARKS

1. Atlin
2. Bowron Lake
3. Cape Scott
4. Carp Lake
5. Cathedral
6. Desolation Sound Marine Park
7. Elk Lakes
8. Garibaldi
9. Golden Ears
10. Hamber
11. Kokanee Glacier
12. Kwadacha
13. Manning
14. Monashee
15. Mount Assiniboine
16. Mount Edziza
17. Mount Robson
18. Mount Seymour
19. Muncho Lake
20. Naikoon
21. Okanagan Mountain
22. St. Mary's Alpine
23. Silver Star
24. Spatsizi Plateau
25. Stone Mountain
26. Strathcona
27. Tatlatui
28. Top of the World Park
29. Tweedsmuir
30. Wells Gray

AGRICULTURE

+ Cash receipts from 1982 farming operations were an estimated $900.4 million.

Agriculture is the province's fourth largest resource industry, behind forestry, mining, and tourism. Farming operations cash receipts totalled $900.4 million in 1982 compared to $863.9 million in 1981. The most important sections in the agricultural economy of British Columbia are dairying and the production of livestock and related products. British Columbia's dairy herds are the most productive in Canada and British Columbia beef and dairy cattle are widely sought for breeding stock. The following graph displays the growth of farm cash receipts in British Columbia from 1971 to 1982.



Agriculture in British Columbia is distinguished by its diversity. Virtually all Canadian agricultural products can be found in the province. Some of the specialized activities carried out by British Columbia's farmers include: dairying, cattle-ranching, poultry-raising, and the growing of tree fruits, vegetables, berries, grapes, bulbs, and ornamental shrubs. Mixed livestock-crop farming complements this specialization and is found throughout the province.

Out of a total provincial land area of 893,766 square kilometres, 4.0 percent is arable or potentially arable and 16.5 percent has agricultural capability. The 1981 census of agriculture listed 20,012 farms (with sales of $250 or more) covering a total area of 2,180,288 hectares. Improved farmland accounts for 947,065 hectares and unimproved farmland, 1,233,341 hectares. "Commercial" farms, defined as those with annual sales of $2,500 or more, numbered 13,597. British Columbia recorded an 8.8 percent increase in the total number of census farms between 1971 and 1981. This reversed the trend evident during the 1960's when farm numbers were declining.

Large dairy herds are concentrated in the Lower Fraser Valley, south-eastern Vancouver Island, and North Okanagan-Shuswap areas. Lesser concentrations are found near Creston, Smithers, Vanderhoof, and Prince George. Cattle ranching is carried out primarily on the open or forested range lands of the Cariboo, Chilcotin, Princeton-Kamloops-Lytton, and East Kootenay areas. The climate and soils of the southern Interior valleys, principally the Okanagan, admirably suit the production of tree fruits, grapes, and other heat-loving crops under irrigation. The cooler and wetter climate of the lower Fraser Valley favours berry crops and vegetables. Most of the province's grain, oilseeds, and forage seeds grow in the Peace River country. Grains are also important in the Creston area.

The raising of greenhouse crops, bulbs, mushrooms, poultry and egg production, and other specialties is centered near Greater Vancouver and Victoria. However, there has been a gradual shift in agricultural activity with the rapid growth of communities in the central and southern Interior regions.

British Columbia contains an estimated 7.4 million hectares of open and forested grazing land in addition to farm land. Over 2.0 million hectares are held privately or otherwise alienated from the Crown. The balance is Crown range, most in use as common grazing land. The allocation of Crown range is tied to improved ranch properties under private ownership. A number of community pastures have been developed under the auspices of the Agricultural and Rural Development Act in addition to natural grazing land. They are located primarily in the Peace River and northern Interior districts. Current government programs emphasize improvements to range and hay land in order to produce more forage to support a larger cattle population, and further processing of agricultural products.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS[1],
BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1980	1981	1982
Dairy Products	174,181	195,681	217,077
Cattle and calves	127,843	119,530	122,751
Eggs	53,686	60,467	56,677
Poultry	66,263	81,793	78,150
Other livestock and products	51,440	66,105	80,140
Total livestock and products	473,413	523,576	554,795
Fruits	84,879	91,542	92,120
Vegetables and potatoes	54,364	69,967	76,498
Wheat, oats and barley	27,894	42,618	25,095
Other field crops	93,577	100,647	92,109
Total crops	260,714	304,774	285,822
Other cash receipts	15,568	35,590	59,798
Total operations receipts	749,695	863,940	900,415

Source: Statistics Canada, 21-001, 21-202.
[1]Includes Provincial income stabilization program payments.

In 1979, 519 establishments were engaged in food and beverage manufacturing, many utilizing products grown in the province. Employment totalled 19,465 and salaries and wages totalled $343.7 million. The most important processors of agriculture products include: dairies, slaughtering and meat packing plants, and fruit and vegetable processors.

The Okanagan Valley, famous for the production of tree fruits, especially apples, is also the centre of a grape-growing industry. Okanagan vineyards supply a significant proportion of local wineries' needs. Initial plantings of hybrids were believed to be the only varieties able to withstand cold Okanagan winters. Success has recently been achieved with traditional varieties grown in the great wine-producing areas of the world. The quality of British Columbia wines is expected to continue improving, resulting in increased demand and assuring the grape-growing industry of a healthy future.

A trend toward larger farm operations was evident during the 1960's. People left the industry and small farms and ranches were consolidated to provide economies of scale. The pattern changed considerably between 1971 and 1981. The industry attracted a large number of new entrants, but as more than 90 percent of the arable land was already allocated, total farm acreage did not increase in proportion. The average size of census farms declined from 128 hectares in 1971 to 109 hectares in 1981 as a result. The average size of census farms declined by 23 percent and 7 percent respectively in the Cariboo and Peace River district where extensive agriculture requires very large units. Production increases have been, and will be, realized through intensive farm management and further clearing and improvement of existing acreages.

British Columbia and federal governments offer the agricultural sector programs designed to prevent the loss of farm land to other uses and to increase farm incomes to levels sufficient to maintain the industry's viability. All arable soils in the province have been mapped and classified on the basis of quality. The best classes of soils have been placed within Agricultural Land Reserves (ALR's), to be maintained for agricultural purposes. Partly as a result of the ALR's, special measures were required to increase farm income, as many farmers expected to sell their land for non-farm purposes to compensate them for low incomes. Success has been achieved through the use of the Farm Income Insurance Program. The objective of the program is to use insurance principles to provide farmers with greater income security in relation to the basic costs of production. Most producer groups are covered by this program. Other universal programs provide financial assistance in various forms for joint services (e.g., water and drainage systems) and improved management practices.

MAIN FARMING AREAS

LEGEND

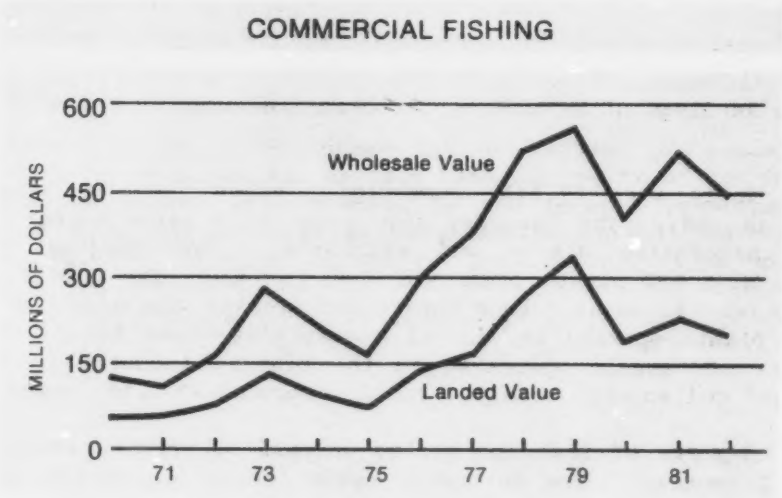
- Main Farming Areas
- Main Range Areas

FISHERIES

+ In 1982 the wholesale value of fisheries products was $441.0 million, with salmon products accounting for $315.0 million.[1]
+ Exports of fishery products totalled $330.0 million.

Over 20 species of fish and marine animals, indigenous to provincial waters, are valued for commercial utilization by British Columbia's fishing industry. In 1982, fish landings totalled 133,700 tonnes with a landed value of $202.0 million. Salmon, as the most valuable species, has accounted for roughly 70 percent of the landed and wholesale values of fisheries products in the last two years. Salmon landings in 1982 had a value of $130.0 million.

The landed and marketed values of British Columbia fisheries production over the past decade are shown in the following graph:



The value of salmon exports in 1982 was distributed as follows: 21 percent canned, 70 percent frozen, 3 percent fresh, and the balance as roe or in other forms. The 1982 canned salmon pack totalled 815,464 48-pound cases.

[1]All 1982 figures are preliminary estimates.

The herring fishery is the second most valuable sector of British Columbia's fishing industry. Total herring landings in 1982 of 28,500 tonnes had a landed value of $27 million. The wholesale value of the catch was $45 million.

The following table shows the value of the major species marketed in 1980 and 1981:

Species	Wholesale Market Value (thousands of dollars)	
	1980	1981
Salmon	289,107	373,678
Herring	48,216	82,451
Halibut[1]	11,714	11,204
Crab, Shrimp, and Prawns	6,699	6,412
Ling Cod	2,400	2,612
Grey Cod	6,949	9,534
Oysters	1,274	1,287
Sole	5,976	5,854
Geoducks	3,585	3,769
Clams	2,280	693
Other items	27,570	29,434
Totals	405,770	526,928

Source: Ministry of Environment, Fisheries Production Statistics of British Columbia, 1981.

[1]Includes landings of halibut by Canadian fishermen at United States ports.

There were 17,545 commercial fishing licences issued in British Columbia in 1981. The industry also supports a large number of shoreworkers in fish processing plants and shipyards. One hundred and twenty-four companies with 137 plants processed fish in 1981. The processing sector continued to centralize at Prince Rupert and Greater Vancouver, although a number of small plants operate in coastal communities close to the fishing grounds. The number of vessels operating in the fishing industry in 1981, including packers and collectors, totalled 7,862, compared to 7,551 vessels in 1980.

Exports of fish and marine animals contribute substantially to the provincial economy. The following table details countries to which British Columbia exported fish products in 1981 and 1982.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS OF FISH PRODUCTS
($)

	1981	1982
Japan	131,809,938	143,970,300
European Economic Community[1]	81,898,778	70,792,300
United States	45,602,265	41,857,200
United Kingdom	63,319,461	23,413,400
Australia and New Zealand	28,283,504	18,438,200
Others	22,350,578	31,527,600
Totals	373,264,524	329,999,000

Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development, External Trade Report

[1]Excluding United Kingdom.

Federal and provincial authorities exercise control over the industry. The Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans assumes responsibility for the protection and conservation of fisheries. The Marine Resources Branch of the provincial Ministry of the Environment assumes control after the fish are caught and removed from the water.

The declaration by the federal government claiming jurisdiction over all commercial fishing activities within 200 miles of the Canadian coastline was a major event in 1976. Previously jurisdiction extended 12 miles. Similar declarations have been issued by the United States, Mexico, and Norway. The European Common Market countries have also indicated support of a 200 mile zone for maritime nations. During the past few years a number of programs have been initiated to inventory the fisheries resources within the 200 mile limit and develop appropriate means to harvest and market species previously underutilized or caught by foreign boats.

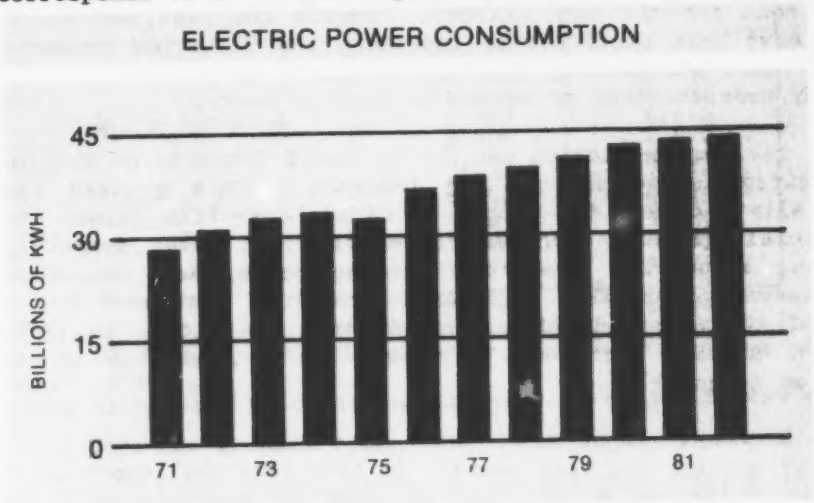
The implementation of the Salmonid Enhancement Program is of long term significance to the fishing industry. This program is designed to substantially increase the stocks of Canada's Pacific salmon through the use of artificial spawning channels, streamflow and water temperature controls, hatcheries, incubation boxes and rearing boxes, and the rehabilitation of natural spawning streams. A federal-provincial agreement for the long-term funding of the Salmonid Enhancement Program was signed in 1979. In 1982 a record 382 million fish were released; about 5 million adult returns are expected as a result.

Overcapitalization of the salmon fishing industry is a subject that has been of concern for many years. In late 1982 the report of the Commission on Pacific Fisheries Policy was released by the federal government. The report proposed diverse and potentially far-reaching initiatives for policy reform in the Pacific fishing industry, particularly with regard to rationalization of the fishing fleet.

ELECTRIC POWER

+ Power generation in 1982 was estimated at 47,919 gigawatt-hours.
+ Existing plants (hydro and thermal) have a total capacity of 11.1 million kilowatts.

The rapid growth of industry and population in British Columbia has been accompanied by a steady increase in demand for electric power. Average per capita demand has increased by 11.3 percent in the ten-year period 1972 to 1982. This corresponds to an annual compound growth rate of 1.1 percent.



Total installed generating capacity in the province at March 31, 1982 was 11.1 million kilowatts, of which 84 percent was hydro-electric. However, hydro-electric plants provided 96.3 percent of electricity generated in 1982. Dependence on non-renewable thermal energy has declined from 7.1 percent in 1972 to 3.7 percent of total generation in 1982. The supply and disposal of electric energy in British Columbia from 1972 to 1982 is detailed in the following table.

SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(gigawatt-hours[1])

Year	SUPPLY					DISPOSAL	
	Net Generation			Receipts From Other Provinces and Imports	Total Supply	Delivered to Other Provinces and Exports	Total B.C. Disposal
	Hydro	Thermal	Total				
1972	30,759	2,344	33,103	604	33,707	2,153	31,555
1973	32,843	4,884	37,727	713	38,440	4,848	33,591
1974	34,367	1,889	36,256	709	36,965	2,977	33,988
1975	31,028	3,514	34,542	1,301	35,843	3,154	32,689
1976	36,986	1,974	38,961	1,200	40,161	3,305	36,856
1977	41,241	1,945	43,185	1,007	44,192	5,749	38,444
1978	40,615	1,898	42,513	1,522	44,035	3,933	40,102
1979	40,928	2,245	43,173	1,737	44,910	3,656	41,254
1980	40,860	2,474	43,334	2,823	46,157	3,454	42,704
1981	49,408	1,600	51,008	1,158	52,166	8,987	43,179
1982	46,131	1,788	47,919	2,308	50,227	6,615	43,612

[1]gigawatt-hour = 1 million kilowatt-hours
Source: Statistics Canada, 57-001, 57-202

Current Construction and Recent Hydro-Electric Developments

The British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, the province's major supplier of electrical energy, is currently building a major hydro project near Revelstoke. The Revelstoke Dam, a concrete gravity dam, will have an ultimate electric generating capacity of 2,700 MW when the 6-unit structure is completed in 1984 or 1985. The current schedule calls for completion of the first two units by the end of 1983. The Authority is also engaged in construction activities to expand the overall transmission system in many parts of the province. Major transmission components under construction or newly completed include a 500 kilovolt line linking Nicola, Seven Mile and Cranbrook sub-stations; additional lines from the Upper Columbia to the Lower Mainland; a new line linking Vancouver Island to the Mainland; a line between Kelly Lake and Nicola sub-stations linking the Peace and Columbia River systems; and an interprovincial tie extending from Cranbrook to the Alberta border.

Recent completions of generating facilities include the Seven Mile hydro-electric development, which has an ultimate generating capacity of 810 MW, located on the Pend d'Oreille River approximately six miles upstream from Waneta. The first unit at the Peace Canyon Dam, which has a total generating capacity of 700 MW, was in service in early 1980. The tenth and final unit at the Gordon Shrum generating station on the Peace River went into service in the early part of 1980.

Undeveloped Hydro Power

British Columbia possesses an abundance of fresh water owing to the combination of a wet climate and mountainous terrain. The total hydro-electric power potential is difficult to assess precisely, but is conservatively estimated - according to a 1975 inventory - to exceed 20,960,000 kilowatts of firm power; i.e. power that is available 24 hours a day every day of the year.

It is customary to install generating capacity in excess of the firm-power rating of a site since electric energy is rarely required on a continuous full-load basis. The potential capacity of British Columbia's undeveloped resources at a load factor of 65 percent, for example, would approximate 30,000,000 kilowatts.

The British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority has proposed a number of future electric power projects including: construction of a dam and power plant at Site C on the Peace River near Taylor (British Columbia Utilities Commission hearings completed in late 1982); construction of a dam at Canal Flat to divert water to the Mica and Revelstoke plants; a series of dams on the Liard River; a number of sites in the Stikine-Iskut River Basin; and a dam on the Columbia River at Murphy Creek near Trail, in conjunction with the addition of generating facilities at the Keenleyside Dam just upstream.

Thermal Energy

The province is endowed with a variety of fossil fuels, including oil, natural gas and coal in addition to its vast hydro potential. All of these could be used for the generation of electric power, giving due consideration to environmental quality maintenance requirements. At present the largest thermal plant in the province is the Burrard Plant, located in the Vancouver area. It is intended for use primarily to supply peak power needs and is designed to use natural gas or oil.

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority has decided to delay indefinitely any decision to utilize Hat Creek (near Lillooet) coal deposits for thermal generation of electricity. The decision was a result of a reduced growth rate in demand for electric power, and rising costs of development. The generating plant at Hat Creek could have had an ultimate capacity of 4,800 MW and a economic life of 35 years. Studies are continuing to determine the feasibility of utilizing waste coal discarded by the operating mines in the East Kootenay region.

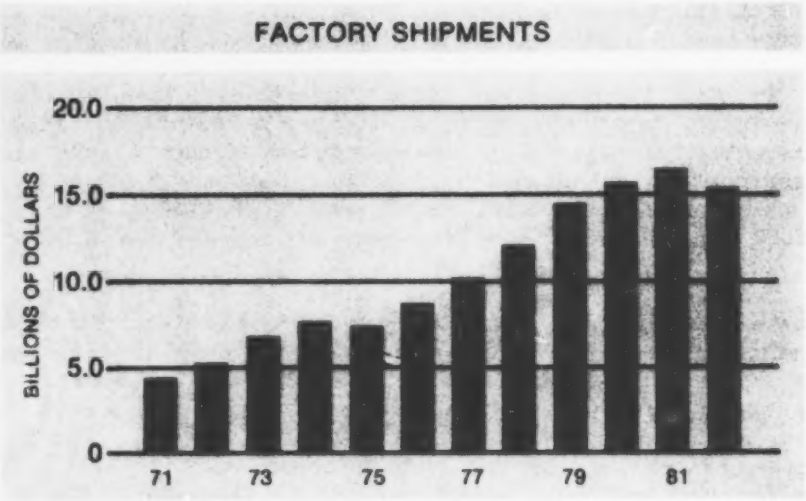
Other Developments

Concern over the rising costs of conventional energy has prompted various undertakings by the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, the Government of British Columbia, and the private sector. Energy conservation is being actively promoted and efforts are being made to utilize other power sources. Of particular interest are measures to promote the use of forest industry wastes which already supply a substantial part of the energy requirements of wood conversion plants. The Authority has also commenced research on the feasibility of converting low quality coals to gas, either for industrial consumption or to fuel electric power plants. Geothermal energy is another prospect; studies are continuing at a promising site near Pemberton, approximately 150 km north of Vancouver.

MANUFACTURING

+ Factory shipments in 1982 were worth $15.2 billion.
+ Employment in 1981 averaged 160,700, with salaries and wages totalling $3,861.2 million.

The value of British Columbia shipments of manufactured products has grown at an annual rate of 11.7 percent during the past ten years. Since 1972 the value of factory shipments has increased $10.2 billion to reach $15.2 billion in 1982. Salaries and wages climbed from $1,255.4 million in 1972 to $3,861.2 million in 1981. The following graph displays the growth in British Columbia factory shipments from 1971 to 1982.



The province's manufacturing industries are largely resource-based: namely forest products, refined non-ferrous metals, fish products, and processed agricultural products. In recent years, however, petroleum refining and manufacturing of chemicals, coastal vessels, fish boats, commercial trucks and trailers, sawmill equipment, pulp and paper machinery, electrical products, and metal fabrication have grown in importance along with numerous smaller industries. The following table lists the ten leading manufacturing industry groups for 1982 in terms of value of shipments.

TEN LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1982[1]

Industry Group	Value of Shipments ($ millions)
1. Wood	3,706
2. Paper and Allied	2,597
3. Food and Beverage	2,467
4. Petroleum and Coal Products	2,139
5. Metal Fabricating	697
6. Primary Metals	655
7. Transportation Equipment	640
8. Chemical and Chemical Products	428
9. Non-metallic Mineral Products	364
10. Machinery	328

Source: Statistics Canada, 31-001
[1]Preliminary statistics.

The Wood and Paper and Allied Industries accounted for approximately 42 percent of the value of provincial factory shipments in 1982. This domination is expected to continue in the near future although further processing of other resources and an expansion in higher technology products such as electrical equipment, industrial equipment, chemicals, and plastics is anticipated.

The location of resources, centres of population and transportation factors have historically determined the regional distribution of manufacturing activity. The Greater Vancouver area has developed as the major manufacturing centre with Vancouver Island ranking next in importance (pulp mills, sawmills, etc.). The Prince Rupert-Kitimat area has forest products, fish processing, aluminum refining, and methanol production. Wood products, food and beverage processing, trucks, mobile homes, and recreational vehicles are the principal manufacturing industries in the Okanagan. The Kootenay centre of Trail is the location of a major lead-zinc smelter and fertilizer plant. Most other regions of the province are dominated by forest products manufacturing although greater diversification is being achieved in step with population growth. The geographical distribution of manufacturing in British Columbia in 1979 is detailed in the following table.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1979[1]

Economic Region	Establishments	Total Employees[2]	Value of Shipments ($ millions)
1. East Kootenay	60	1,871	224.9
2. Central Kootenay	127	4,598	408.0
3. Okanagan-Boundary	328	13,627	1,038.7
4. Lillooet-Thompson	118	4,439	552.8
5. Lower Mainland	2,360	81,826	7,533.1
6. Vancouver Island and Coast	481	20,625	2,114.5
7. Cariboo-Ft. George	235	15,621	1,694.6
8. Peace River-Liard	45	1,679	195.6
9. Skeena-Stikine	68	7,159	865.5
Totals	3,822	159,213	14,627.8

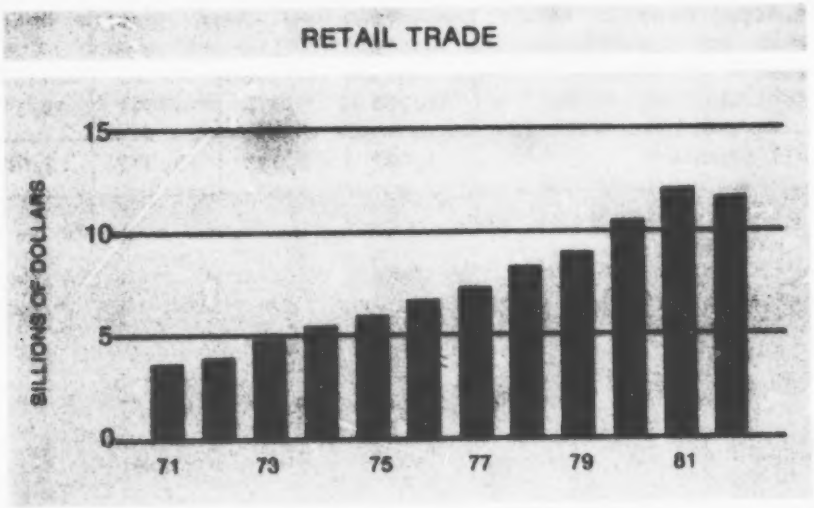
[1]Latest figures available.
[2]Includes head offices, sales offices, etc.
Source: Statistics Canada, 31-209

RETAIL TRADE

+ Total retail trade in 1982 reached $11.6 billion.
+ Per capita retail sales were $4,163.

Total retail sales expanded at an average annual rate of 11.3 percent from 1972 to 1982, while per capita retail sales grew at an average annual rate of 8.9 percent during the same period. The greatest increase in both of these statistical indicators took place during the last five years, largely as a result of higher inflation rates.

Annual growth in retail trade for the years 1971 to 1982 is shown on the following graph.



Since 1974, total retail trade accounted for by chain stores has remained relatively constant - approximately 44 percent of total retail sales. Over the same period, there has been a trend toward decentralization of retail trade away from Vancouver. In 1974, 67.0 percent of total retail trade took place in metropolitan Vancouver. In 1982 the corresponding proportion was only 51.5 percent. Prior to 1974, independent stores' share of total retail trade had been declining in favour of chain stores.

For the period 1972-1982, the share of the retail market claimed by each of the ten classifications of outlets listed in the table below has remained fairly constant. Food and sundry stores account for the largest part (about 25 percent in 1982) of total retail trade. Motor vehicle and automotive part sales are the next largest, making up just a little less than 16 percent of the total. Department stores, with the third largest share, enjoy 15 percent of total retail business.

RETAIL TRADE BY MAJOR BUSINESS GROUPS,
BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Millions of Dollars)

Kind of Business[1]	1972	1975	1980	1981	1982
Food and sundries	928	1,391	2,324	2,739	2,951
Department stores	n.a.	937	1,625	1,809	1,730
General and variety stores	245	334	459	481	432
Motor-vehicle and automotive parts dealers	768	1,151	2,280	2,410	1,843
Service-stations and garages	287	436	724	886	1,036
Clothing and shoe stores	197	260	472	513	517
Hardware stores	38	56	86	93	86
Furniture, appliance, television and radio stores	118	154	243	257	211
Drug stores	118	208	437	520	573
All other stores	1,280	1,012	1,922	2,292	2,207
Totals, all stores	3,987	5,939	10,572	12,000	11,856

Source: Statistics Canada, 63-005

n.a. - not available

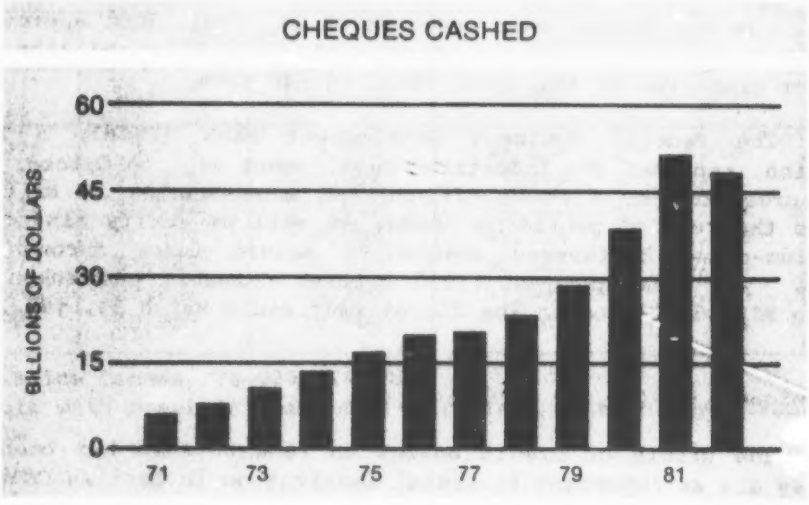
[1]In order to provide a simple breakdown of retail trade by major business groups, the more detailed classifications from Statistics Canada have been reduced to 10 groups.

BANKS AND CREDIT UNIONS

+ As of June 30, 1982, chartered banks had total assets of $35.2 billion in British Columbia.
+ As of June 30, 1982, credit unions in British Columbia had total assets of $5.1 billion.
+ The 1982 value of cheques cleared through Metropolitan Vancouver and Victoria totalled $488.1 billion.

Banks

During the last ten years there has been an increase in the value of cheques cleared through Metropolitan Vancouver and Victoria. During 1982, cheques cleared through these two clearing centres totalled $488.1 billion. The increase in cheque value reflects not only inflation, but also economic growth accompanied by an increase in the use of provincial banking facilities. The value of cheques cashed from 1971 to 1982 is shown in the following graph:



Chartered banks maintain appoximately 800 branches in British Columbia, with all of the major national chartered banks being represented. As of June 30, 1982, the chartered banks' total assets in British Columbia were $35.2 billion, representing an increase of 23.0 percent since June 30, 1981. During the same period, the province's share of total chartered bank assets in Canada increased from 9.1 percent to 9.3 percent.

The growing importance of Vancouver as a financial and commercial centre of the Pacific Rim is also reflected by the fact a number of foreign

banks have established limited corporate banking functions in the city. Several foreign banks have Canadian head offices in Vancouver, while several others have branches.

The Bank of British Columbia is the only Canadian chartered bank with its head office in British Columbia. It commenced operations in Vancouver in July 1968 and, since then, it has opened an additional 37 branches in British Columbia and 13 in Alberta. Assets have grown from $33.9 million at October 1, 1968 to $3,012.5 million at October 1, 1981. At the same time, deposits increased from $20.6 million to $2,782.1 million and loans from $7.0 million to $2,347.3 million.

The British Columbia Development Corporation (BCDC) was established by legislation in April 1973 and commenced operations in April 1974. The objectives of the Corporation are to encourage economic development and increase income, employment, and other economic benefits to the province by encouraging and assisting in the establishment, expansion, and continued operation of industrial enterprises in the province. In order to meet these objectives, the Corporation is active in land acquisition and development, and business development through direct loans, loan guarantees, and advisory services. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1981, BCDC approved 121 direct loans and guarantees, having a total value of $27.1 million. Employment created or preserved by the loans totalled 948 jobs.

The Federal Business Development Bank (FBDB), a federal Crown Corporation, replaced the Industrial Development Bank on October 2, 1975. The bank, represented by fifteen offices and sub-branches in British Columbia, continues the role of providing loans, as well as equity financing, to small and medium-sized businesses unable to secure funds through conventional channels. The bank approved 1,230 British Columbia and Yukon Region loans totalling $124.5 million in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1982.

Credit Unions

The growth of credit unions in recent years has been substantial. Today they are an important financial institution in British Columbia. Credit union membership in 1981 totalled 968,000. Credit union assets, as a percentage of the chartered banks' total assets in British Columbia, totalled 14.5 percent as of June 30, 1982. The following table summarizes some important statistics on credit unions for the years 1979 to 1981.

CREDIT UNIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

	1979	1980	1981
Credit Union Locations	325	345	356
Number of Members	965,000	978,000	968,000
	($000)		
Members' Deposits	3,820,000	4,162,000	4,543,000
Loans to Members	3,500,000	3,731,000	3,791,000
Total Assets	4,360,000	4,768,000	5,035,000

Source: B.C. Central Credit Union Annual Report 1981

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Water-Borne Shipping

Deep-sea international shipping lines reach out from British Columbia to the major ports of the world. Coastal shipping, including specialized freight and rail barges, log-towing, and passenger and freight steamers, also comprises an important segment of the transportation picture. Vancouver, the province's principal port, handled 48.0 million tonnes of international and domestic shipments in 1982. Vancouver is the largest dry cargo port on the entire Pacific Coast of North America. British Columbia customs ports annually handle 35-40 percent of all Canadian water-borne exports. The following table provides information on cargoes handled through British Columbia ports from 1975 to 1981.

CARGOES HANDLED THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS,
COASTAL AND INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING, 1975 - 1981
('000 Tonnes)

	Domestic		International	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded
1975	9,715	9,532	31,228	4,026
1976	11,098	11,004	33,376	4,240
1977	12,007	11,855	36,720	4,322
1978	16,384	16,084	39,884	4,693
1979	31,049[1]	30,925[1]	48,147	6,123
1980	33,838	33,390	51,482	7,296
1981	26,055	25,900	NA[2]	NA[2]

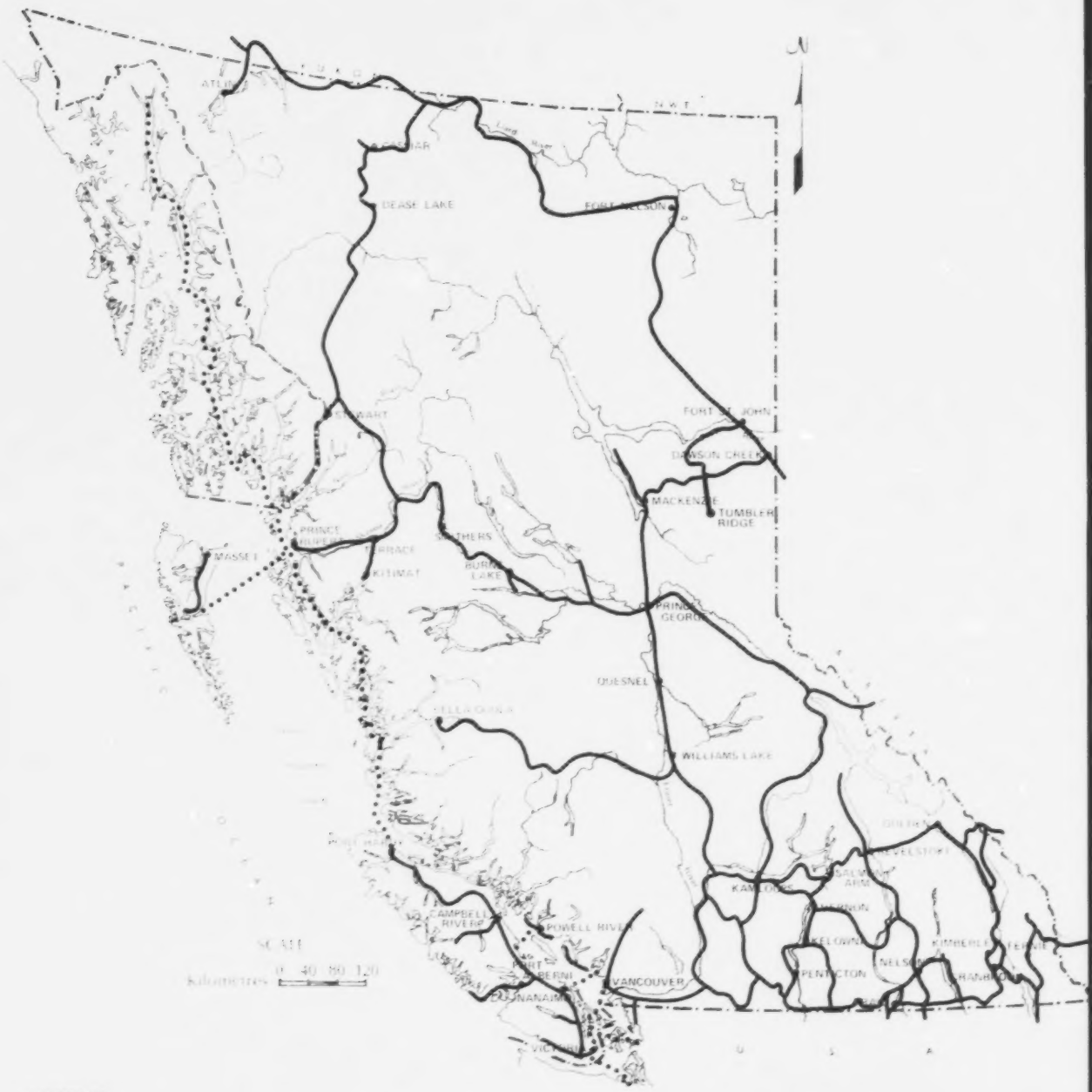
Source: Statistics Canada, 54-209, 54-210.
[1]Not comparable with previous years due to revised methodology.
[2]Not Available

Major deep-sea bulk-cargo facilities are located at North Vancouver, Surrey, Port Moody, and Roberts Bank. Commodities shipped include: coal, grain, forest products, mineral concentrates, potash, and sulphur. Major expansions at Roberts Bank and Prince Rupert are underway to handle rapidly increasing export volumes. The Port of Vancouver "Vanterm" container wharf which began operations in 1976 with two container-handling cranes is now in its eighth full year of operation. Container traffic handled amounted to 1.14 million tonnes in 1981.

Railways

British Columbia is served by two national railways as well as the British Columbia Railway (formerly called the Pacific Great Eastern Railway)

MAIN HIGHWAY AND FERRY ROUTES



LEGEND

····· Ferry Routes
—— Main Highways

and several American lines. The Canadian National Railway connects Prince Rupert, Kitimat, and Prince George with Edmonton, Alberta, and points east. It also links Vancouver and the south central region of the province with Edmonton. The Canadian Pacific Railway joins Vancouver and the southern regions of the province with Calgary and Lethbridge, Alberta, and points east. The CNR and CPR both operate lines on Vancouver Island. The British Columbia Railway has its southern terminus at North Vancouver and serves central and northern British Columbia. Present terminals are at Fort St. James, Fort Nelson, Dawson Creek, and Mackenzie. The BCR is currently building a 123 km branch line from Anzac to the new coal mines under development at Tumbler Ridge. The line, which will be electrified, is to be completed by late 1983.

The Northern Alberta Railway connects with the British Columbia Railway at Dawson Creek. Five American rail lines - the Milwaukee, the Union Pacific, the Spokane International, the Northern Pacific, and the Burlington Northern - serve British Columbia points directly or interchange with Canadian railways at southern border points. A number of industrial railways, the British Columbia Harbours Board Railway (operated by the BCR), and the railway freight service of the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority also serve the Lower Mainland area. The White Pass and Yukon Railway, between Skagway, Alaska and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, crosses through the northwestern corner of the province.

Highways and Trucking

Billions of dollars have been spent in British Columbia to extend and improve the highway system since World War II. The budget for building and maintaining highways amounted to some $500 million during the fiscal year 1982/83. There are 43,071 kilometres of provincial roads and rights-of-way, of which 18,119 kilometres are paved.

An estimated 1.1 million passenger vehicles and 427,000 commercial vehicles (including buses and trollies) were registered in the province during the 1981 licence-year. British Columbia Hydro owned and operated transit systems in Greater Vancouver and Greater Victoria until March 31, 1980. Responsibility for operation of the transit systems was transferred to the Metro Transit Operating Company and the Urban Transit Authority (now B.C. Transit) on April 1, 1980.

Air-Lines

British Columbia has 200 land bases, 63 seaplane bases, and 23 heliports, giving a total of 286 aircraft-landing areas. British Columbia is served by Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Airlines, and Pacific Western Airlines, all providing local, transcontinental, and international services. Smaller airlines provide local services within the province. Regular and charter services link Vancouver with all parts of the world. Passenger activity at major airports in British Columbia is detailed in the following table.

DOMESTIC PASSENGER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT MAJOR AIRPORTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

	1970	1975	1980
Vancouver	752,965	2,174,300	6,777,117
Victoria	110,200	343,300	616,856
Prince George	61,915	197,800	335,172
Other major main-line points	352,030	417,000	1,668,366
Totals	1,227,110	3,132,400	9,397,511

Source: Statistics Canada, 51-203

Communications

Many regular publications are printed in the province, including community newspapers, daily newspapers, and periodicals. The daily newspapers include both evening and morning editions. The two largest daily newspapers and their approximate circulations late in 1982 were: The Sun (Vancouver), 252,000; and The Province (Vancouver), 136,000.

There were three telephone companies operating in the province in 1982. The British Columbia Telephone Company had 1,311,000 telephones in service in 1981 with total assets valued at approximately $2.4 billion. The company also operates Okanagan Telephone Company which provides telephone service to the Penticton, Kelowna, Vernon, Salmon Arm, and Revelstoke areas. Northwest Telecommunications Incorporated operates exchanges throughout northern British Columbia providing service over a large area of the province. In addition, the city of Prince Rupert operates its own exchange under the City of Prince Rupert Telephone Company.

There are 13 television originating stations and 343 rebroadcasting stations in British Columbia. These stations can carry the programmes of both Canadian and American networks. Vancouver, Victoria, and the surrounding areas are served by Canadian stations and receive signals from a number of American stations as well. In recent years, cable television systems have been established in most communities in the province, greatly increasing the number of channels that may be received.

There were 159 operating AM and 67 operating FM radio stations in the province as of March 1981. The power of the AM transmitters ranges from 250 to 50,000 watts. Four of the FM stations broadcast with 100,000-watt transmitters. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the provincial government, and the British Columbia Railway operate communication networks covering wide areas of the province. CNCP Telecommunications, with transcontinental connections, offers telecommunication service to the more populous sections of the province, while the federal government maintains service to more isolated sections. The Department of Transport provides radio aids for air and sea navigation.

MAIN RAILROAD LINES

LEGEND

- Railways
- Proposed
- Under Construction

BCR	British Columbia Railway
CNR	Canadian National Railway
CPR	Canadian Pacific Railway
BNI	Burlington Northern Inc.
NAR	Northern Alberta Railway

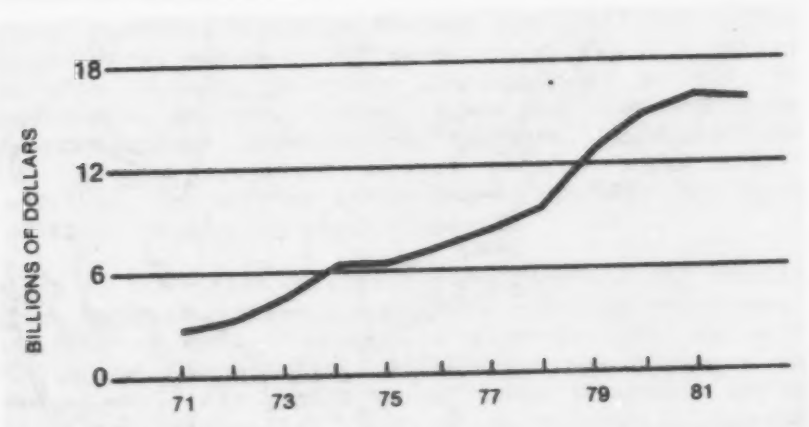
EXTERNAL TRADE

+ British Columbia exports more than 55 percent of its total goods production.
+ Exports through British Columbia customs ports were valued at $15.7 billion while imports amounted to $6.3 billion in 1982.

The primary factor in the province's economic growth has been the development of large resource-based export industries. British Columbia annually sells, by value, more than 55 percent of its total commodity production to other countries.

Exports through British Columbia customs ports have grown at an average annual rate of 17.0 percent over the past decade to reach $15.7 billion in 1982. Imports in the same period rose at an average annual rate of 13.6 percent and amounted to $6.3 billion in 1982. It should be noted that exports through British Columbia customs ports include products of other provinces in addition to those originating in this province. At the same time, some of the commodities imported are destined for the Prairies or eastern Canada.

EXPORTS THROUGH B.C. CUSTOMS PORTS



Exports

The United States was the destination, by value, for 40.1 percent of all exports through this province's customs ports during 1982. Comparative percentages in 1972 and 1977 were, respectively, 42.5 percent and 42.9 percent. Exports to the United States in 1982, at $6.3 billion, were 4.7 times the 1972 value. The following table lists the principal market areas for products exported through British Columbia customs ports.

Country or Market Area	Export Value (millions of dollars)			
	1972	1977	1981	1982
United States	1,382.5	3,556.0	6,122.7	6,305.5
Japan	789.9	2,127.2	3,790.7	3,739.3
United Kingdom	188.1	350.9	488.3	428.0
Other Common Market[1]	302.7	741.3	1,346.9	1,121.0
China, People's Republic of	214.0	349.7	871.3	958.2
Australia	65.1	177.3	395.8	341.4
Other Countries	314.4	989.0	2,943.2	2,802.7
Totals	3,256.7	8,291.4	15,958.9	15,696.1

Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development, External Trade Report

[1]Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, and Greece.

The most important exports include: lumber, pulp, coal, newsprint, fish products, natural gas, and refined non-ferrous metals. Other significant exports include cedar shingles and shakes, softwood plywood, paper (except newsprint), metals in ores, and a wide range of manufactured products. The United States has become an important market for British Columbia manufactured wire, trucks, winches, logging machinery, and chain saw parts.

The Japanese market has grown rapidly during the last decade. Exports to Japan have climbed at an average annual rate of 16.8 percent to reach $3,739.3 million in 1982, or 23.8 percent of total exports through British Columbia customs ports. Principal exports to Japan include: coal, copper concentrates, lumber, herring roe, pulp, potash, wheat, flour, oil seeds, and aluminum ingot.

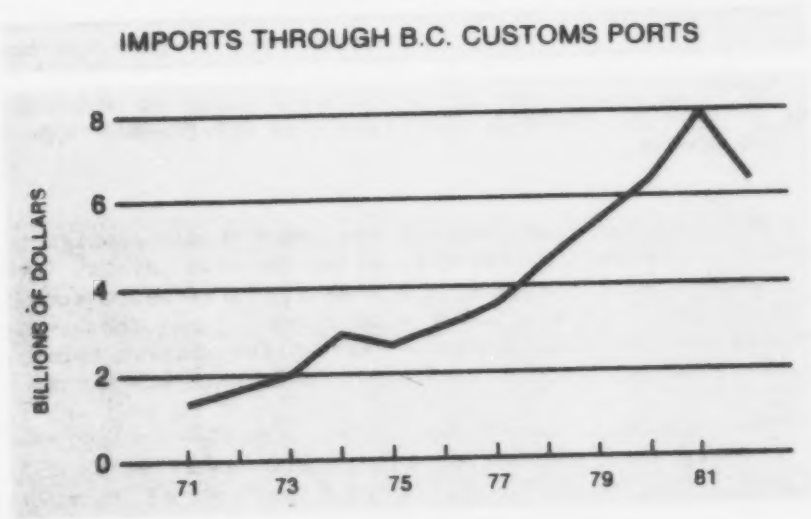
The United Kingdom and other Common Market countries purchase important quantities of lumber, metals in ores, pulp, fish products, and Prairie grains exported through this Province's customs ports. The United Kingdom's relative importance has declined since 1966 while that of the rest of the Common Market has increased. Average annual growth in exports to Britain between 1972 and 1982 was 8.6 percent compared to 14.0 percent for the remainder of the Common Market.

Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are similar markets in that they have advanced economies and purchase important amounts of such western Canadian products as canned salmon; forest products; refined aluminum, lead, zinc and nickel; sulphur and potash. Over the past ten years (1972-1982), Australia's rapidly expanding economy has increased its imports from British Columbia at an average annual rate of 18.0 percent.

Exports to other markets grew at an average annual rate of 24.5 percent from 1972 to 1982. Key growth markets include the Middle East, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, Indonesia, Brazil and Venezuela. The exports to these areas are dominated by Prairie products such as wheat and other grains, potash, and oilseeds. However, British Columbia fish products, coal, fertilizers, forest products, trucks, and logging, sawmill, and mining equipment are being sold in increasing quantities in these countries. International aid programmes are involved in many of the sales to underdeveloped countries.

Imports

The following graph details imports through British Columbia customs ports from 1971 to 1982.



The following table shows that British Columbia's most important export markets are also the major sources of imports through the province's customs ports.

Country or Market Area	Import Value (millions of Dollars)			
	1972	1977	1981	1982
United States	832.7	1,760.9	3,770.3	2,797.5
Japan	499.3	887.7	2,439.6	1,995.8
United Kingdom	70.0	86.9	124.6	82.2
Other Common Market[1]	75.6	130.1	351.9	302.9
Central America and Antilles	35.1	68.6	99.7	70.4
Australia	69.1	163.8	197.8	141.8
Other Countries	167.1	429.2	969.6	865.8
Totals	1,748.9	3,527.2	7,953.5	6,256.4

Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development, External Trade Report

[1]Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, and Greece.

The United States dominates imports through British Columbia customs ports and in 1982 accounted for 44.7 percent of the total. Between 1972 and 1982 imports from the United States grew at an average annual rate of 12.8 percent. Products imported are mostly manufactured goods but range from seasonal vegetables and citrus fruits to such advanced technical goods as computers and aircraft.

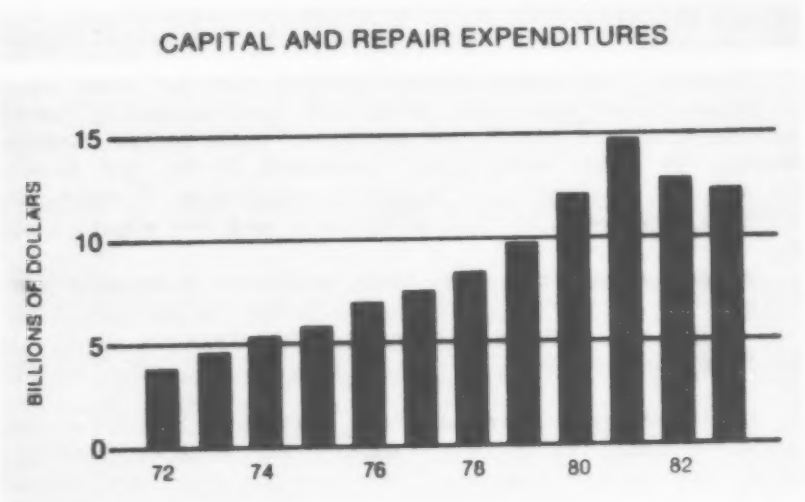
Imports from other industrialized nations such as Japan, Britain, Germany, Netherlands and Hong Kong are predominantly manufactured goods. These include iron and steel, automobiles, motorcycles, radios, tape recorders, cameras, TV sets, machinery, processed foods, and alcoholic beverages. Australia and New Zealand are important suppliers of meat, canned and dried fruit, alumina (raw material for aluminum), and raw sugar.

Products imported from less developed countries include: bananas, tea, coffee, sugar, jute, and other tropical agricultural goods. Some industrial materials such as alumina and non-ferrous metals in ores are also purchased from these nations.

Key developments in external trade over the past decade include the development of Japan as a major market for British Columbia coal, copper, herring roe, and forest products. The conclusion of the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations in 1979 provided improved access to major markets for British Columbia products as a result of lowered trade barriers. Also in 1979, the Canada-China Trade Agreement was renewed, paving the way for increased trade with China.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

+ Capital and repair expenditures for 1982 totalled approximately $12.9 billion.



Capital investment is an important indicator of the level of economic activity and the well-being of the province. Since 1972, the value of capital and repair expenditures has increased over 3.9 times but, due to inflation, the growth in real terms has been somewhat less. The following table details recent capital and repair expenditures in British Columbia by sector.

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY SECTORS
(Millions of Dollars)

	1981	1982	1983[1]
Agriculture and Fishing	342.5	332.3	324.5
Mining	1,638.3	1,486.3	1,453.3
Forestry	249.9	203.6	211.9
Construction	346.6	297.9	303.3
Manufacturing	2,501.5	1,688.9	1,137.0
Utilities	2,916.2	3,461.2	3,608.5
Trade, Finance and Commercial Services	1,743.5	1,474.9	1,391.6
Housing	3,465.2	2,388.7	2,380.4
Government and Services	1,632.6	1,532.6	1,531.7
Totals	14,881.3	12,866.4	12,342.2

[1] Intentions
Source: Statistics Canada, 61-205, 61,206

Construction expenditures comprise roughly 64 percent of total capital investment in British Columbia, with the remaining 36 percent being spent on machinery and equipment. The following table shows the distribution of capital and repair expenditures from 1980 to 1983 by the type of expenditure.

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE
(Millions of Dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983[1]
Construction - Capital	6,222.2	7,960.7	6,679.1	6,736.0
Repair	1,017.7	1,123.7	1,125.2	1,209.8
Total Construction	7,239.9	9,084.4	7,804.3	7,945.8
Machinery & Equipment - Capital	3,297.1	3,924.4	3,365.0	2,637.0
Repair	1,645.5	1,872.5	1,697.1	1758.9
Total machinery and equipment	4,942.6	5,796.9	5,062.1	4,396.4
Totals	12,182.4	14,881.3	12,866.4	12,342.2

[1] Intentions
Source: Statistics Canada, 61-205, 61-206

Recently completed projects include newsprint mill expansions at Elk Falls ($171 million), Crofton ($150 million), and Powell River ($163 million); a new refiner groundwood mill at Quesnel ($80 million); and a doubling of the Northwood kraft mill capacity at Prince George ($310 million). The most significant manufacturing project (outside of the forestry sector) which was completed in 1982, was a $175 million methanol plant at Kitimat.

The mining industry has been seriously affected by the current weakness in metal markets but a number of large mines were opened, re-opened, or expanded in 1980-81: Houston (Sam Goosly), Alice Arm (Climax Molybdenum), Stewart (Granduc), and the Highland Valley (Highmont Mine and Lornex expansion). In addition, a number of smaller gold properties have recently been brought into production.

The coal industry has continued to grow at a record pace and two new mines, Line Creek and Greenhills, have recently commenced shipments from the East Kootenay district. In addition, major expansions are underway in the East Kootenay district and two large new mines are under development in the North East coal field. Associated with the North East deposit is a new coal port at Prince Rupert, a BCR branch line, CNR rail line upgrading, high-voltage power lines, and a completely new townsite (Tumbler Ridge) to house the mine workers.

Major infrastructure projects are also under construction throughout the province. In addition to those that are part of the North East coal project there are the Revelstoke dam and numerous transmission lines, a new grain port at Prince Rupert, the Roberts Bank coal port expansion, rail line upgrading including a $510 million tunnel through the Selkirk Mountains, and a light rapid transit system for Greater Vancouver. Other projects of note include a domed stadium in Vancouver, and a paper mill expansion in New Westminster.

Among the largest and most significant of the many projects planned or proposed for the next few years are: a LNG plant on the north coast (plus pipelines to serve it), a natural gas pipeline to Vancouver Island, completion of the Kemano hydro-electric development, aluminum smelters, a ferro-silicon plant, a number of new coal mines and metal mines, and the B.C. Place-Expo '86 projects in downtown Vancouver. In addition, a number of projects in the forest-based industries, which have been placed on hold (even though construction had begun in many cases), will continue when economic conditions improve.

Housing

Residential building is an important part of British Columbia's construction industry. In 1983, it is expected to account for 20 percent of total construction expenditures. The following table details housing starts in British Columbia in 1982 by type of dwelling.

HOUSING STARTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY TYPE OF DWELLING, 1982
(units)

Location	Type of Dwelling				
	Single Detached	Two Family	Row	Apartment and Other	Total
Metropolitan Vancouver	2,482	231	2,232	5,171	10,116
Metropolitan Victoria	474	46	304	570	1,394
Other Areas	4,394	334	442	3,127	8,297
British Columbia	7,350	611	2,978	8,868	19,807

Source: Statistics Canada, 64-002